The New-York Times.

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HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising developments of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-twenty Bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had before been deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for its use a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the faith of the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-twenty Bonds, and which a material decline in gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is felt by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many lower-priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily show how universal is the desire for this assurance as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates are entitled to the confidence of investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience, and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the results of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary fact of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 150 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE
OF THE PACIFIC COAST,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The bonds are of $1,000 each, have thirty years to run and will be sold at

NINETY, AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the City of New-York. Coupons due January and July 1.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its six per cent. debt is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bonds, or as first-class mortgages on New-York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received.

Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of banks, bankers, corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

The Complication in Turkish and Egyptian Relations.

A Threat to Depose the Khedive.

A Vote of Censure Defeated in the Spanish Cortes.

The Ecumenical Council to be Opened December 8.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Three Men Killed and One Mortally Wounded.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A Threat of Deposition—The Sultan Insists on His Ultimatum.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The *Patrie* to-day makes the following statement: "The ultimatum recently sent to the Khédive by the Sultan admits of no discussion. If the Viceroy of Egypt does not comply with its demands he will be deposed, and his brother, MUSTAPHA FAZIL, recognized in his place. There are hopes, however, that the affair will be settled by the advice of the European Powers."

SPAIN.

Trouble in the Philippine Islands—The Republican Deputies in the Cortes.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—Late advices have been received here from the Philippine Islands. A formidable reactionary conspiracy had been discovered at Manila. Many arrests were made. The principal person implicated committed suicide when he found the scheme had been frustrated.

The Republican Deputies who recently absented themselves from the Cortes, returned to-day in a body. The Spanish Government has announced its intention to restore the constitutional guarantees.

The Government Sustained by the Cortes—Volunteers for Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—In the Cortes, yesterday, the Republicans moved a vote of censure against the Government for arbitrary use of power. The motion was rejected by a vote of 146 to 35. It is stated that over 30,000 volunteers in all have been sent to Cuba.

Another Statement Regarding Cuban Reinforcements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Concerning the cable dispatch announcing the departure of 24,000 troops from Spain for Cuba, it is proper to say that the total number of troops forwarded to Cuba, up to the 10th inst., is stated by Minister SICKLES not to exceed 7,000.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Council to Open Dec. 8—The Session to be Held in the Vatican.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Dispatches from Rome state that the members of the Ecumenical Council will meet at the Vatican on the 8th of December, and, at the conclusion of the preliminary ceremonies, the Pope will announce the opening of the Council.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. De Lesseps on the Defensive—The Canal a Success.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—M. LESSEPS, the chief engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly denied the unfavorable reports which have been recently circulated about that great enterprise. He calls attention to the fact than in ten days no less than fifty vessels sailed safely through the canal and back.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 27.—Two of the steamers of the *Messageries Imperials*, of 2,400 tons burden, have passed safely through the Suez Canal. The success of the canal seems to be no longer doubtful.

CANADA.

The Red River Insurrection—Defeat of Confederation in Newfoundland.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 27.—The Government have received dispatches from Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL relative to the Winnepeg insurrection, which confirm the reports already received. Mr. MCDOUGALL expresses a belief that the agitation will die out as soon as proper explanations are made to the half-breeds.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 27.—In Newfoundland the elections have resulted even more favorably to the Anti-Confederates than at first supposed. The full returns shows that twenty-one Anti-Confederates and nine Confederates have been elected.

The Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad—Navigation Closed on the Penobscot.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 28.—The last rail of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad was laid at Foxcroft Friday afternoon. The road will be open to regular traffic about Dec. 15. A movement will be made the coming Winter to extend the road beyond the present terminus. Navigation is about suspended here. The steamer *City of Richmond* went below this afternoon, deeming it unsafe to remain. The steamer *Katahdin* goes down to-morrow, which will clear the port of vessels.

Wreck of a Boston Ship—The Crew Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Vice Consul at Barcelona, under date of the 3d of November, reports to the Department of State information of the loss by foundering at sea of the bark *Nellie Chapin*, of Boston, on a passage from Newport, England, to Genoa. The Captain and crew were picked up by the Prussian bark *Prince Albert*, which, after keeping them three weeks on board, landed them at Genoa.

Fires—Twine Factory Burned—Wholesale Grocery Destroyed in Pittsburg.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28.—A building in Oxford, belonging to WARNER's twine factory, was burned yesterday. The loss was about $3,000, and the insurance $1,500.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—The store of Messrs. LITTLE & BAIRD, wholesale grocers, in this city, was burned this morning. The loss is about $100,000 on stock, which was insured in Pittsburg offices.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Contract Signed with New-York Capitalists.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, last night, ratified a contract with C. P. HUNTINGTON, W. H. ASPINWALL, PLINY FISK and their associates, of New-York, for the completion of the road. The gentlemen named and their associates in the contract were elected directors for the ensuing year, with JOSEPH R. ANDERSON and General WICKHAM. The contracting parties are to finish the road or get nothing for their labor. It is stated that Mr. HUNTINGTON will be President, to reside in New-York, and General WICKHAM, the present President, will be Vice-President, to reside on the line of the road.

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.

A Fight Between Two Parties of Litigants in Kentucky—Three Killed and One Mortally Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—A desperate character named COOPER, who had been whipped by a party of "regulators" in Pulaski County, caused the arrest of some of his neighbors whom he accused of administering the chastisement. Saturday morning was fixed for the trial, and COOPER and his friends entered Somerset, the county seat, armed to the teeth. Here the accused parties, numbering twenty, and COOPER, with his confederates, equally strong, entered into a quarrel which culminated in a regular pitched battle. One hundred and fifty shots were fired, resulting in the killing of three men named TODD, DOULTON and WM. PLEASANTS, and mortally wounding one JAMES PLEASANTS. The fight was abated by mutual consent, both parties being out of ammunition. Shortly after, each party having recruited their forces, they were about to resume the contest, when they were warned off by armed citizens.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—HENRY M. DUNN, who was bitten by a dog in August last, was taken with hydrophobia on Thursday, and, after intense suffering, died yesterday. ALEXANDER MCCONNELL, who was kicked in the abdomen a few days since by LORENZO MURPHY, died last night. MURPHY is under arrest. CHRISTOPHER WELLS was run over at the Central Railroad crossing at Lumber-street by a train of cars, and died in a short time. MICHAEL KELLY was brought here from Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of deserting his wife. At the Police Court he agreed to provide for his wife, and they went off together. When he got outside he ran away. Shortly after a woman, with a six months' babe in her arms appeared, claiming to be his wife.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 28.—A girl named DELIA MCLAUGHLIN, 16 years old, was arrested here yesterday for drugging her mistress, a Mrs. STEVENS, and stealing some valuable articles of clothing. She afterward attempted to take her own life by swallowing a quantity of medicine containing laudanum, but did not succeed.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—SOLOMON R. BIEZENTHAL's jewelry store on Market-street, near First-street, was robbed this morning of gold and silver watches, diamond rings and pins, to the amount of $6,000 to $8,000. No clue was obtained as to who committed the robbery.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—On Saturday the *Despatch* newspaper of this city discharged all their union printers and put on a new force of anti-union men.

MURDER IN NEWARK.

A Man Killed During a Barroom Fight—The Supposed Murderer at Large.

At a little before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer AXT and Private Watchman WALDMAN were passing through Bowery-street, Newark, N. J., they heard the cry of "Watch! Watch!" issuing from the lager-beer saloon of a German named HESSE. Officer FISHER immediately proceeded to the house, No. 32 Bowery-street, and knocking at the door, asked what the trouble was. HESSE answered, in broken English, "Oh, nothing but a man's nose bleeding." The officer was not satisfied with this reply, and went round to the back of the house and forced an entrance, when he found the room in the utmost disorder, and the apparently lifeless body of a man lying on the floor, with a deep gash in his left side under the heart, from which the blood was flowing. At this moment Officers FISHER and GORT entered the place and arrested all the persons present. Upon examination it was discovered that the wounded man was sinking fast. He died five minutes after the officers entered. The wound, from the effects of which he died, is 3⅞ inches long, and appears to have been inflicted by some very sharp weapon. It does not seem as if any blow was struck; indeed, medical men state that the wound must have been inflicted by some person who stood very near the deceased and quietly drove a long-bladed sharp knife into his side and afterward turned the weapon in the wound. The arrested men who were engaged in the fight are named MICHAEL WINKEL and THOMAS ROTH. The murdered man's name was CORNELIUS STAHL. He was a German, aged about 25 years, and had no relatives in this country. Owing to the fact that all the parties engaged in the affair are Germans and do not speak English, it was very difficult to ascertain what caused the fight. It is stated by the Police, however, that the neighborhood is a very bad one, and rows occur almost nightly. LEVENHARDT SCHERUN, one of the men who was known to have been engaged in the quarrel, is missing. It is stated that he left the saloon immediately after the deceased fell, and in such haste as to leave his hat and coat behind him. This man was seen near the Market-street Railroad Depot by Officer MILLER half an hour after the murder. At that time, however, the officer did not know anything of the affair, and, although wondering what the man was doing out without his hat or coat at that time of night, did not detain him.

A Coroner's jury was impaneled, and the body viewed. An inquest will be held at 9 o'clock this morning, when it is hoped something definite may be ascertained.

Honest Judges in the Field.

Judge KELLY, the upright and useful Magistrate, has been on the Bench twelve years, having been twice elected in the face of adverse political majorities in his district. He is now renominated, and is urged to accept by a number of our best citizens. Judge KELLY prefers to devote himself to his private duties, and to his position as President of the Fifth National Bank. But it is to be hoped that public considerations may induce him to reconsider his resolution to decline.

In the Eighth Judicial District Justice THOMAS A. LEDWITH is running for reëlection against the infamous Tammany Ring, and the prospect of his success is very good. Mr. LEDWITH is a man of unsullied character, who has served the people creditably in various positions of responsibility and power, and it seems but reasonable that he should be continued in office.

Temperance Lecture by Rev. J. T. Kendrick.

Last evening Rev. J. T. KENDRICK lectured at Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, on temperance. He argued that if alcohol had been necessary for man, God would have provided it for him at the Creation, and that as alcohol is produced by the decay of vegetable matter it cannot give health or strength or sustain the life of animals. Many men had set out in life with good intentions, but had quickly yielded to the seductive influence of the wine cup. The only safety lay in total abstinence, for no man who drinks could say: "Thus far will I go and no further." Habits of intemperance were soon formed, and when once implanted were seldom eradicated. He enforced his arguments by many well-chosen illustrations, and was listened to with the deepest attention.

Mrs. MILLS subsequently recited several beautiful poems with much spirit, and the large audience then dispersed.

A Revival in New-Jersey.

In all of the Protestant churches of Paterson, yesterday, the attention of worshipers was called to the Convention of Pastors of Passaic County, to be held in Paterson on Wednesday and Thursday next, with a view to the development of a greater Christian activity in the parishes under their charge. The session on Wednesday will be held in the First Baptist Church, at 7:30 P. M., and on Thursday in the Broadway Reformed Church, in the morning, and in the Market-street Church in the evening. Similar conventions, in other parts of the State, have, it is said, been attended with an awakening of much interest in religious matters. Among those who will address the Convention are Revs. Drs. BALL, BOOTH and CROSBY, Rev. Mr. HOYT, of Brooklyn, and Revs. Messrs. MINGEN and SMITH, each church sending also its pastor and two laymen to represent it. Among the subjects to be discussed are the development of plans for Christian work, with a view to reaching the entire population of the country, the improvement of Sunday Schools, woman's work in the Church and the advancement of missions, domestic and foreign.

The first Sunday services held in the new Willis-street Baptist Church yesterday were attended by a large congregation.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Condition of Georgia—Prompt and Thorough Action by Congress Probable—The Troubles of the Virginia Republicans—A Handsome Act of International Courtesy.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.

The *status* of Georgia will be one of the first matters to receive the attention of Congress, and the result is no longer doubtful. I do not speak unadvisedly when I say that the determination is to "take the bull by the horns" and remand the State to her original condition under the Reconstruction acts, for the reason that she has not complied either in good faith or even in form with the conditions of restoration. I have yet to meet a single Republican member of Congress who does not deem this the shortest and most effective way of compelling this recalcitrant State and people to respect the fundamental law as it now stands, and to abide permanently by the results of the war. It is a matter of record here to-day that Georgia is the worst State in the South with which the revenue and law officers of the Government have to deal; there is more disregard and violation of law; more contempt for the authority of the Government; less safety for those whose duty it is to execute the law, than in any other State in the Union. And there is no hope of a better condition of things until the backbone of the present anomalous *status* is broken, and General TERRY is made the absolute Government of the State, and a genuine reconstruction is begun under his administration. The opinion that this should be speedily done prevails, I am satisfied, with a majority of the Cabinet, and if measures to this end are enacted by Congress they will receive the prompt approval of the Executive. The people of Georgia had, therefore, better begin to look the matter square in the face. They will find that Congress is tired of being trifled with, and that the policy here foreshadowed will be substantially enacted into law very early in the session.

Virginia politics are again disturbed by the recent split in the Republican Convention at Richmond. This will prove in the end the speediest way of reorganizing the party. A set of worthless demagogues, chief among whom is a man named PORTER, elected to Congress from the Richmond District, have been endeavoring to array the Republican Party into a position of hostility to the admission of Virginia, and a consequent position of hostility to the Administration and Congress. They hoped thereby to be able to overturn everything that has been done and begin anew. They hadn't sense enough to perceive that their demands were at utter variance with the pronounced policy of Congress, and the only way, therefore, was for the men of brains in the Convention to cut loose from the rabble and let them become convinced of their blunders by permitting them to spend their force in futile efforts to induce Congress to refuse admission to the State. The best men of the party are among the seceders. Colonel PLATT, Congressman elect from Petersburg, J. W. JENKINS, Chairman of the State Central Committee, J. H. CLEMENTS, late candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, General WICKHAM and others are of those who believe in building up and reorganizing the Republican Party on a liberal basis. They know perfectly well that a large portion of the so-called Walker party must sooner or later array itself in hostility to Congress and the Administration, and they perceive that it is the duty and interest of the Republican Party in Virginia to unite all elements that are sincere in their support of Republican measures, and thus secure the recognition not only of the President and Congress, but of the Republican Party in the Northern States.

A very happy feature of international courtesy has just transpired in regard to the sending home of the remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY. On the receipt of the intelligence of his death, the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed to Admiral RADFORD to send the United States steamer *Richmond* to London to receive the remains and convey them to this country. Secretary FISH at once apprised Mr. MOTLEY by cable of this action. Almost simultaneously, the latter received a note from Lord CLARENDON, stating that the Queen desired to place a vessel of the British Navy at the disposal of the friends and executors of Mr. PEABODY for the purpose indicated. Mr. MOTLEY fully appreciated the graceful tribute, and though he had already been apprised of the action of this Government, he desired that the courtesy of the Queen should be accepted. He therefore telegraphed to Secretary FISH, who at once instructed him to convey to the Queen through Lord CLARENDON the thanks of the President for this appropriate and highly honorable tribute to the memory of an American citizen, and to say that the courtesy was accepted, and that the man-of-war *Richmond* would be ordered to join Her Majesty's vessel as a consort.

If anybody supposes the action taken against the Spanish gunboats is likely to result otherwise than in their release, they will very probably find out their mistake sooner or later. The libel of the United States is based solely upon the complaint of Peru, and not at all upon the affidavit of the Cuban *alfaro*, which has appeared in the newspapers. The Spanish Minister has as yet had no occasion to appear officially in the case, for he has had no delivery of the vessels. He cannot, of course, hold any official intercourse with the Peruvian Minister, but he can meet him at diplomatic dinners, drink wine with him or smoke fragrant Havanas with him. Spain says, now, "there is no war." Peru says, in response, "there is no peace." The situation of the parties is just reversed from that of last November, but the situation of affairs is unchanged. See how strongly Señor GARCIA Y GARCIA, the Peruvian Minister, then argued that there was no war. I quote from his appeal to Secretary SEWARD the main points of an argument showing why there should be no obstacle to prevent Peru from obtaining a naval armament in this country:

> "The only cause which could now in any way abridge the right of Peru freely to procure naval armaments in this or any other country would be the existence of an effective state of war identical to that in which said Republic and Spain were placed by the official declaration made at Lima on the 14th January, 1866, and which terminated on the 2d of May, of the same year, with the signal victory of the Peruvian arms, which compelled the naval forces of Spain not only to abandon the Pacific Ocean, but also to desist from every military operation or any subsequent act of hostility against the four nations allied for the common defence. *That situation has remained unchanged for the last two and a half years*, and so notable a circumstance would of itself suffice to prove that at *present a state of war exists but nominally, and that all other nations, therefore, are authorized to consider it as terminated* so long as the belligerents do not renew it by continued and effective acts of war, were there not in addition thereto innumerable other acts of deep significance performed indiscriminately by the various parties engaged in the quarrel, and even by other nations having relations with them, to confirm in an irrefutable manner the truth of that situation.
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> That the allied Republics, comprehending the position in which Spain was placed by the battles and obstacles she encountered in the Pacific, have accepted her withdrawal, and the attitude at present maintained by her as an implicit desistance from war, is confirmed by numerous acts. To them the situation is plain; war exists in principle, and so long as a solemn treaty of peace is not entered into may be renewed at any moment, but, *de facto, it has ceased*, and all of them respect the actual condition of affairs in consideration of their true interests and of the upright intentions which animate them. * * * *
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> On the other hand, the celebration of treaties *is not an essential condition of peace*. War may terminate by the mere suspension of all acts of force, and this offers to neutrals the same guarantees and assures to them the same rights which they could derive from the stipulation of an express covenant."

And so Señor GARCIA went on through a long dispatch, closing by tendering the following proposition, which was ultimately accepted by Señor GONI, the Spanish Minister, as the conditions upon which his Government consented to the departure from New-Orleans of the iron-clads *Catawba* and *Oneota*:

> "The foregoing would undoubtedly suffice for the end in view, when addressing an upright and enlightened Government, such as that of your Excellency's; but the Government of Peru voluntarily and deliberately desires to offer to yours *the most perfect security as to the rectitude of its intentions, in sending those vessels to the coasts of the Republic*, and for that purpose has instructed me to reiterate expressly in its name, to the United States Government, the formal promise that the monitors will leave for the Pacific *without attacking or in any way molesting any vessels or possessions of Spain, and without committing any act of hostility, directly or indirectly, against the flag of that nation, either at sea or on land*, to which they may not be provoked. The honor of the Peruvian Government, I again repeat on this occasion, guarantees to your Excellency the strict fulfillment of this solemn promise."

A year has elapsed since this condition was accepted by Spain. Every event of the year has but confirmed Señor GARCIA's position. In view of these facts how strong a case can Peru now make out against the gunboats? GYMON.

The French Postal Treaty—The Spanish Fleet Bugbear—The Basis of Representation—A Suit for Libel Against Mr. Rollins by Binckley—Personal Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The French Government, which refused to negotiate a new postal treaty with Senator RAMSEY, on a more liberal basis, has asked that the present treaty, which expires on the 1st of February, 1870, be renewed for one year. This request our Government has positively declined. France having refused to treat on more liberal terms, this Government is now disposed to let that nation have the benefit of its own line of policy. To illustrate the unreasonable demands of France, it is only necessary to call attention to the disparity in the rates paid. The rate to Belgium, the Netherlands, the North German Union, including Austria, and Italy is only 15 cents per half ounce, with very moderate rates on printed matter, while to France the rate is 15 cents per quarter ounce; and there is no such thing as a through rate *via* France to Spain, Switzerland and Italy, for the simple reason that the rate is virtually prohibitory. Printed matter is subject to just such imposts as the French Post Office Department chooses to place upon it. Among other new demands of the French Department is that the ocean postage *via* the Brest steamship line, which is now six cents, with half going to each Government, shall hereafter be divided by giving the French Government four and the United States two cents. This line does not carry one-sixth of the letters to France, while that Government pays it a subsidy equal to $40,000 per trip. Its object in making this demand is apparently to compel the United States to help pay this subsidy.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

The story of the approach of the Spanish armada, invented by your contemporary the *Tribune*, has created much amusement here in official quarters. The Secretary of the Navy, in laughingly alluding to it, remarked, that "it had yet occasioned no serious alarm." "But why do the *Miantonomoh* and the *Terror* go to New-York?" was the query. "O! well," said he, "they have got to make a trial trip somewhere, and they may as well go to New-York as anywhere else; besides it makes our people feel good to know that the navy is around. Two ironclads in New-York Harbor will give the American people something to talk about for a month."

THE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

The Census Committee met yesterday, but did not resume the consideration of the proposed bill, because it had not yet been printed. They talked over the question of the basis of representation and the number of members which should compose the House of Representatives in the future. A majority of the Committee were of the opinion that it should not be increased beyond 300 in any event. No opinion was expressed as to what number should be fixed as the basis of representation, and there is considerable question whether it could properly be included in the Census bill. The Committee deem it, however, a matter within their jurisdiction.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet to-morrow. The following members, constituting a quorum, are now here: Messrs. SCHENCK, HOOPER, ALLISON, MAYNARD, KELLEY and MARSHALL.

THE LINE AND STAFF IN THE NAVY.

The Joint Commission of naval officers will have another meeting to-morrow, to further consider the differences between the staff and line. The meeting to-morrow is expected to be very important, as the real business of the Commission will then come up. So far, there has been, comparatively speaking, but little difference of opinion, but to-morrow the question of how high the staff officers should be allowed to go will be discussed. Captain AMMAN, who is one of the representatives of the line on the Board, is sick and unable to attend, and Commodore LENTHAL, of the staff, has paired with him.

THE QUESTION OF COLOR IN SCHOOLS.

The Corporation Attorney, W. A. COOK, to whom was referred the question of mixed schools, recently raised here, has prepared an opinion in which he holds that the child in question having obtained a permit from the proper authority, to wit: the Trustee, is entitled to admission and cannot be expelled. He declines to touch the question on its merits, and will therefore satisfy neither party. The National Executive Committee of colored men are understood to be preparing several other cases. Being determined to break down all the business of social distinction, they are rapidly learning all the arts of demagogues.

BINCKLEY REDIVIVUS.

The redoubtable BINCKLEY, who filled so much of the public eye in the last days of ANDREW JOHNSON, is once more on the surface. Yesterday afternoon, while Ex-Commissioner E. A. ROLLINS was attending to business in the City of Baltimore, he was served with notice of civil action against him by BINCKLEY for libel, in writing a letter to President GRANT on the 5th of March, which secured his (BINCKLEY's) peremptory dismissal. BINCKLEY lays his damages at $50,000, and brings the suit in a Baltimore City Court. Having been out of sight so long, it is safe to say that he expects to get more out of the newspapers in this case than he does out of Mr. ROLLINS.

PERSONAL.

A considerable number of members of Congress have arrived within the past twenty-four hours. Among them are Speaker BLAINE, who is at present located at No. 263 F-street, but who will shortly open house in BROWN's elegant row, on Fifteenth-street, near J; W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; W. H. KELSEY, of New-York; F. W. PALMER, of Iowa; J. F. ASHER, of Missouri; JOHN M. CREBS, of Illinois; HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee; and A. H. JONES, of North Carolina. General SCHENCK has returned here, after a short absence West. General P. H. JONES, Postmaster of New-York City, and CALVIN T. HULBUARD, Superintendent of the new Post Office building in New-York, were in the city yesterday, on business connected with their offices. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE will arrive in this city on Tuesday. He has engaged rooms at the Ebbitt House. CARL BENSON has taken quarters for the Winter at the New Arlington.

GOLD SALES TO CONTINUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to continue the sales of gold and purchase of bonds without change through the month of December.

THE ENVELOPE PATENT TO BE EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided to extend the patent for the letter envelope with the dissolving lines for the address, the introduction of which by the Post Office Department, some years ago, met with marked approval. This extension terminates the assignments and their resulting complications, which virtually suppressed the use of the invention excepting by the Government. The extension does not affect the rights of the Post Office Department.

AN EXECUTIVE CLERK APPOINTED.

Mr. C. C. SNIFFEN has been appointed Executive Clerk to the President. This makes no increase in the force at the Executive Mansion, Mr. SNIFFEN having for a long time been detailed there for duty from the Treasury Department, where he held the position of fourth-class clerk.

SUEZ.

The Union of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas.

Ancient Egypt Brought into the Fellowship of Nations.

The Nile and the Canals of the Past.

What Led to the Building of the Great Canal.

Napoleon's Efforts to Secure the Eastern Passage.

SUCCESS OF THE WORK OF M. DE LESSEPS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.

In DICKENS' last Christmas story, *No Thoroughfare*, M. Obenreiser often reverts to the smallness of this world, and its incapacity to keep asunder those whom any bond of interest has once united. Rather, according to him, the tendency is to reunite the separated, even though in the most unlikely places and under the most improbable circumstances. If we philosophize like him, it no longer is a paradox that even extremes should meet, nor that an "unforeseen occurrence" which a novelist or playwright might hesitate to use, should be the most natural and logical of events.

Certainly, so far as modern civilization has traveled in its westward course of empire, it has found itself confronted at almost every step by apparitions most unexpected and astonishing in their similitude or their contrast to itself. Slowly and painfully it works its way across the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans; it knocks long for admission and recognition at the heavy gateways of India, of Japan or of China; at last it enters, expecting to find a barbarian ready to be moulded to its plan, and it is face to face with the prehistoric foundations of a people who are so compact, so consistent, so self-centred and so permanent, that it is almost inclined to believe itself really the uncivilized after, all, and to coincide with the children of antiquity when they profess to have known, to have discarded and to have forgotten a hundred times over the laws of government, of science and of art, which it has come in its youth and haste to teach them.

In Egypt, of all countries under the sun, the thoughtful student of history and human progress has always found cause for his profoundest contemplation, and his most modest estimate of the men of his own time, surrounded as he is by monuments which are alike marvels of project and labor, and whose very origin and purpose, if not wholly lost in the obscurity of almost incalculable ages, are only recounted in records so remote and strange as to be only less dreamlike than the romances of the *Arabian Nights*. If he be inclined to philosophize, he wonders at the grandeur of the conceptions which, even in the ruin of their forms of expression, are the mightiest of earth, and he loses himself in efforts to divine their meaning and their use, the manner of men who commanded and designed them, and the principles which made them the imperishable tablets of a history whose hieroglyphic symbols he is nearly powerless to interpret, while, if of a practical turn of mind, he endeavors to conceive the concentration of human labor necessary to achieve works which all the powers of modern enginery would fail to duplicate.

And now, more than ever, such reflections are the first and the last which occupy the mind in watching the completion and waiting the inauguration of the great canal, by which the indomitable energy of FERDINAND DE LESSEPS has united the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, after almost a lifetime of devotion to his idea.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT.

On the one hand the history of the little neck of land which he has pierced gives it a mystery and dignity which even the prose of modern commerce cannot altogether destroy, and it seems almost incredible that the hasty and pragmatical transit of business men and mailbags is to follow the routes trodden by the patriarchs of the Bible, by the Persian, the Egyptian, the Greek and the Roman, by the romantic SALADIN, the youthful but far-seeing NAPOLEON, and the fiery MEHEMET ALI, winding among the ruins of their cities or their encampments, and perhaps breaking the still Egyptian air with the beat of the paddle and the scream of the engine in regions where often in days of old the voices of battling hosts, the clash of swords and shields, and the thunder of thousands of feet hurrying in flight or in pursuit told to the impartial hearers that the destinies of nations were changing in an hour.

On the other hand, the work itself, great as it is, loses in originality and almost in individual importance when the same retrospect shows the Egypt of antiquity furrowed with canals, and the stately vessels which had ascended the Nile for scores of miles finding their way through artificial channels into the Red Sea to take their part in the courses of conquest or of commerce which have ever crossed and recrossed those restless and uncertain waves.

It is no wonder that Egypt should have been for thousands of years before the Christian era so strong and so high in culture, nor that, since the sceptre of power and learning fell, or was wrested, from her grasp, she should have held so prominent a place in the attention of the world about her. Possessing a soil of unrivaled fertility, traversed by a river whose unfailing floods bore the enrichment of perennial harvests and were able to carry the most ponderous burdens, she stood upon the borders of the ancient and opulent East, receiving treasures of every sort—from Persia, from distant India and from the unknown realms that lie under the equator, and stretching out her gaze, as her Nile poured out its waters, toward the unimagined West. Thirty dynasties ruled over her, but until the Persian came, they were still her own, clinging to the traditions and precepts of the past and walking in the ways of their ancestors, even though, at the last, her glory had diminished and her greatest monuments reckoned their age by centuries. Then came the Persian, and began the era of conquest and satrapy which has lasted until our day. CAMBYSES, XERXES, DARIUS, ALEXANDER, POMPEY, CÆSAR, ANTONY, TRAJAN, in their turns, fought for and possessed her, and so the struggle went on, until, at last, Turkey obtained the prize, which, with varying fortune, she has held till now.

HER IMPORTANCE.

But not alone for the wealth which her soil and her people could be made to produce has Egypt been so desirable an acquisition to the empires of Europe and of Asia. She is indeed the gateway through which each must pass for peace or war into the territory of the other, and a desperate stand has been often made upon the narrow strip of sandy earth which has just been severed. That point once gained, the conquering armies might spread at will over the plains of Persia, might seek the riches and splendors of Asia, or might set sail from the cities that lay about the mouths of the Nile to try their fortunes or bear back their trophies to the isles of Greece and the peninsula of Italy.

Nor has the importance of Egypt diminished as the centres of dominion have receded from her, but her value has been newly appreciated with each advance that civilization has made. For the West, while developing its matter-of-fact machinery, and its almost mechanical course of thought, has been unable to escape the fascination of the East. Is the Anglo-Saxon secure in his English possessions?—he must plant himself as an owner and a governor in India. Does he reappear in America?—he must shape the policy and control the trade of China. Has France a populous and powerful kingdom at home?—her flag must float also over colonial possessions in Africa and in Asia. And even Russia, wrapped in the furs and blankets of the polar clime, is alert and watchful for the day when through Tartary or across the Black Sea she, too, may pass to a mastery in the Orient.

For a time, indeed, the discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope threatened to reduce Egypt to the condition of a richly fertile, but otherwise inconsequential Province, since by a continuous voyage the merchant and the traveler might avoid the difficulties and dangers of transshipment through an ill-governed land, by imperfect and insufficient means, to the point of reëmbarkation. But when the Government of Egypt became more firm in its seat and more enlightened in its views, and when England at last came to believe that her interest really lay in reopening a route across the Isthmus of Suez, the temporarily-ignored importance of Egypt was fully recognized again, and to-day—whatever may be the result of the canal as affecting the communication between Europe and Asia—no man would entertain for a moment the idea of sending expeditions by the Cape of Good Hope which could possibly be brought within the capacities of transit now possessed by the routes between Alexandria, Cairo and Suez. What may be the commercial and political consequences of this restoration of Egypt to an almost commanding position among the countries of the earth, what possibilities are to be included in the results of those exploring expeditions which the Livingstones, Spekes, Grants and Bakers have made and still will make, and whether a rich and prosperous nation is again to cluster in many a city along the course of the immemorial Nile, transferring with skill and profit the products of the remote interior to the trade and the use of other continents,—these are topics to be touched upon later, when we shall have done with the history of the efforts toward a free communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, and shall have recounted the inauguration of the first direct connection, with its attendant incidents and the verdict rendered by observers upon the work and its prospects.

EXTENT OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

There is something almost appalling in the extent of Egyptian history, retreating year by year and reign by reign to a period so remote that the very age of the world seems scarcely sufficient for it, and withdrawing further still with the impalpable figure and imperceptible step of a shade, until lost in a distance and darkness too profound for even imagination's venturesome pursuit. For, disregarding the unwritten or traditional, Egypt has a continuous chronicle which goes back to the year 5867 before Christ. Nor is this a questionable chronicle, for every principal point in it is capable of confirmation. The ruins of her temples bear, cut in her apparently imperishable granite, the names and stories of her monarchs, written in that symbolic language of hieroglyphs of which CHAMPOLLION first framed a systematic translation, while the records of MANETHON, written by order of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHIA, and containing these inscriptions, together with various dynastical tables, have come down to us in the copies made from his original Greek by EUSEBIUS and other writers of the early Christian period, and in the Latin and Armenian versions made by St. JEROME and others. The evidence parallel to many statements of the Egyptian historians, supplied by STRABO, DIODORUS, SICULUS, and even by the credulous, much-abused HERODOTUS, as well as that borne by the Persian and Arabic scribes, so fully supports the local writers, that we may safely accept for truth—stranger than fiction though it be—such portions of Egyptian history as it may be desirable to mention in sketching the canalization of the Nile Delta, and of the Isthmus of Suez, and in thus tracing from the first tangible source the progress of the idea and the desire which have found their fulfillment, after such an enormous lapse of time, in our own day, in the canal projected by M. DE LESSEPS.

II.

THE NILE.

So far back as we can trace the history of the Nile, we find it emptying as now by many mouths into the Mediterranean, making a vast delta with little streams which lost themselves in shallow basins of great extent among the outlying sands that formed the low variable coastline. The chief of these branches were seven, which are here named in their order from west to east, the names of the two which now exist as prominent outlets being also given: Canopic, Bolbitine, now Rosetta, Sebeunetic, Phatnitic, Mendesieune, now Damietta, Tanitic, Bubastic or Pelusiac. The division of the Nile began a little below the site of Memphis, near that of Hon, or Heliopolis, and the Bubastic branch, which was the first to start from the main current, and consequently must have carried a great volume of water in its channel, took a very marked course to the eastward before continuing its way to the north, and became, in all respects, a most important derivation of the river, since at its mouth was situated the great city of Avaris, afterward known as Pelusium; it was the point of attack in most of the great incursions made upon Egypt from the sea side; it was an admirable channel for navigation, and it formed an essential portion of all the early systems of connection between the Nile and the Red Sea.

The Egyptian's mind was prompt to recognize the changes wrought in the hot dry soil of his native land by the vivifying waters of the great river, and it was almost by instinct that a system of canals for irrigation began in the earliest ages to be added to the natural annual inundation and the hundred divergences of the stream in Lower Egypt. His religion recognized with inexplicable worship the crocodile—the omnipotent evil genius of the river—and his history honored the men who dug wells or who supplied barren tracts with water, while his traditions upon such subjects were ample, although often obscure, since it was seldom that anything less than a great work of a great King found a place in the official chronicles.

THE FIRST CANALS.

The earliest date to be found in such a connection is that given by the Arab historians who recount the digging of a canal for Hagar, who was then dwelling in Mecca with Ishmael, her son by Abraham, after her flight from the anger of Sarah, Abraham's wife and her own mistress. The year fixed by these historians is 2173 B. C., and they attribute the work to a King of the sixteenth dynasty, although also stating that the canal was redug in later years and known by different names, especially when it had been restored after the advent of Mohammedanism, under the title of the Prince of the Faithful's Canal.

After this doubtful date nothing is found bearing upon the subject for six hundred years, although by comparison of sacred and profane historians much light is thrown upon the general circumstances of Egypt, including, of course, about the twentieth century before Christ, the Governorship of Joseph, and four centuries later the rise of Moses, the subjection of the children of Israel, and their ultimate flight and passage of the Red Sea, which took place in the year 1528 B. C.

The monarch from whom the Israelites fled was the great SESOSTRIS, otherwise known as RAMSES the Great, being the third of that name and the thirteenth of his dynasty. At the time of the exodus, SESOSTRIS was in the forty-third year of a reign which he had rendered glorious for his name and almost intolerable for his people, by the accomplishment of many gigantic and splendid architectural and monumental works. This SESOSTRIS, it will be remembered, was reigning and building these enormous palaces and temples when Greece, which was by-and-by to enter in triumph upon the shores of Egypt, was in its infancy, when the Trojan war was undreamed of, when there was no regnant Rome, and when, if Britain and Gaul were peopled, it was by the roughest of barbarians, clad in skins and living in holes of the rocks.

Among the results of SESOSTRIS' reign were the great wall along the eastern border of Egypt, stretching from Pelusium, on the coast, inland to Heliopolis, and a multitude of small canals, which intersected Lower Egypt and carried into every district of it the fresh waters of the Nile. It is to him, therefore, that PLINY and STRABO attribute the canal mentioned just above, which, as was there said, the Arab historians assign to another Sovereign. But these latter writers lived some centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, while the suppositions of the former are unsupported by HERODOTUS, who lived much nearer than they to the era of SESOSTRIS, and who makes no mention of him in relation to the canal, but refers the work to the time of PSAMMITICHUS and his son NECHAO II.

The first positive point, then, is the advent to the throne of PSAMMITICHUS. He, being the fourth King of the nineteenth dynasty, began to reign in the year 653 B. C. He was well known to the historians of Greece as well as of his own country, because, with a liberality unknown until his time, he made welcome such Ionians and Carians as chose to emigrate to Egypt; gave them lands and civil rights, recognized their intellectual capacity, and allowed them to study and transmit freely the history of Egypt. His relations with Greece extended rapidly, as the men of no other country had been allowed such privileges before, and the number of Greeks soon became large, Athens and other cities contributing their proportion, and the Grecian culture obtaining so eminent a position in Egypt that the King caused his son to be educated after the Greek manner, and to be brought up in esteem for a people whose intellect and taste enabled them to supplement honorably the acquirements and arts of the elder nation.

Whether the idea of a canal to the Red Sea originated in a Greek or Egyptian brain, it were idle to guess, but it is almost certain that in the reigns of PSAMMITICHUS and NECHAO II. the work was actually accomplished, and according to nearly contemporary history the latter of the two Kings should be accounted as its author. HERODOTUS, who came only a couple of hundred years after PSAMMITICHUS, says distinctly that NECHAO cut a canal from the Bubastic branch of the Nile to the Erythean (Red) Sea; that the length of it was four days' journey, and that two triremes could move abreast in it. He says that the canal was more than a thousand stadia long, since some divergences were necessary from a direct course, and that a hundred and seventy thousand laborers perished at their work. DIODORUS SICULUS, coming three hundred years later, tells the same general story. He differs mainly in his reason for the ultimate cessation of work upon the canal, which he represents as being the report of the engineers that Egypt would be deluged by the inflowing waters, while HERODOTUS gives for the cause an oracle which predicted an irruption of barbarians instead, adding that gates and dams were built by PTOLEMY II., so that in his time the canal was often called the River of Ptolemy. STRABO is generally in accordance with HERODOTUS and DIODORUS, although he cannot exactly decide whether SESOSTRIS did or did not begin the work, and his testimony goes to fully show its capacity and consequence at that time—fifty years B. C.

The creation of the first great canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, by which communication was virtually established with the Mediterranean Sea, seems thus to be made clear and fixed, and the next step accordingly is to trace its history until it fell, after the use of centuries, into disuse and almost into oblivion.

III.

The Saitic dynasty, to which NECHAO belonged, reigned for about one hundred and fifty years, and it touched at last the year 525 B. C. CYRUS, within a few years, had been approaching the Egyptian frontier in that career of conquest which had crossed the Tigris and the Euphrates, had vanquished Babylon, had sold to beaten Syria the privilege of continued freedom of commerce, and had placed Persian Governors upon the throne of the dispossessed Sovereigns. Suddenly, just as Egypt was reached, CYRUS died. But his son, the great CAMBYSES, inherited the ambitious designs of his father; he swept down upon the isthmus near Palusium, he won the battle, and in the year 524 Egypt became a province of the Persian. Four years later, as a sequence of the revolutions which had been excited in Persia by the pretended brother of CAMBYSES, and of the wars for the maintenance of the direct descent of the throne, DARIUS I., Governor of Persia, had become King of Egypt. He recognized the importance of the canal, and renewed the unfinished work with success.

For two hundred years more Egypt continued to be governed alternately by Persian and Egyptian monarchs, according to the termination of the wars which were from time to time brought by the ejected dynasties to regain the throne. At last, in the year 322, B. C. ALEXANDER the Great overthrew DARIUS III., and the reign of the Persian was ended.

The successor of ALEXANDER, PTOLEMY II., gave great attention to the improvement of the canal, deepening and widening it, at least as far as the Gulf of Heroöpolis—now the Bitter Lakes—then naturally connected by a narrow strait with the Red Sea. So much did he for the canal that, as has been said before, he was even sometimes considered as the originator of it; he certainly gave it a breadth of a hundred feet and a depth of thirty in its course from the Nile to the Bitter Lakes, only leaving the connection with the Red Sea less spacious from the fear that its supposed higher water would rush in and flood the country.

DECLINE OF THE CANAL.

How the canal fell gradually into a practically unavailable condition from disuse and neglect, and how the Red Sea gradually withdrew its waters from the Bitter Lakes, no history recounts; but in the year 31 B. C., CLEOPATRA, flying from the victorious pursuit of OCTAVIUS, vainly strove to save the still splendid remains of her fleet by a retreat into the Red Sea, and, if necessary, across to Arabia. Why she failed is not exactly known. Perhaps, as the Nile was at its lowest in that month of September, she could not take her great galleys up the Pelusiac branch, or perhaps the low state of the river did not supply sufficient depth of water to float them through the canal. But probably the real obstacle was found in the closing, or at least the shallowing of the passage into the Red Sea, as the sands of the desert and the obstructions deposited by tidal action had destroyed a channel which there was no longer interest or power to keep free.

For a century and a half Rome possessed Egypt, and ruled her with something of peace and much of profit; but Rome's communication with the East sought another route than that by the canal, which from the day of CLEOPATRA had remained closed to access from the side of the Red Sea. Certain accounts do indeed attribute to TRAJAN and to ADRIAN a restoration of the canal some two hundred years after the beginning of the Christian era; but no writer can fix precisely the Emperor who did the work nor the time at which it was done. The inference, therefore, is—especially since the caravan route to the East was improved and bordered by cities—that the canals of this period were for agricultural purposes alone, and that the famine, to relieve which the Romans were said to have restored communication with the better-harvested lands to the eastward, either must not have existed, or must have been met in other ways.

To the Romans succeeded a long period of Arab domination, or rather occupation in Egypt, and as it is almost needless to say, the canal was left to fall into disuse and decay. But in 639 came the Mussulman to add another change of rule to the many that had preceded in the 6,000 years of Egypt's existence—a rule that has since scarcely been broken, and which bids fair to outlast many years more. In that same year Medina was perishing from starvation, and OMAR, "Prince of the Faithful," gave orders through AMROU, who had conquered Egypt for him, to reopen the canal and transport supplies to the relief of the famishing citizens. But the Egyptians, with a new access of the old fear that the canal would serve for their injury rather than their benefit, persuaded AMROU to represent the difficulties as too great to be overcome. OMAR, however, was not to be so easily hoodwinked, and bade AMROU complete the work well and within the year. The canal was accordingly restored to a navigable condition within seven months, as some historians state, and the famine of Medina and Mecca was relieved, and the grateful people bestowed upon the channel the name of the "Prince of the Faithful's Canal."

ITS DESTRUCTION.

For more than a century the canal remained open, and then it was destroyed in 767 by order of the Caliph ABOU-GIAFFAR-EL-MANSOUR, because Medina had revolted and must be starved into submission. The shallow, narrow passage from the Bitter Lakes was choked up, and the driving sands quickly swept in, as at every previous opportunity, to fill the channel and hide the works upon its banks. The great basin of the Bitter Lakes was dried up gradually by evaporation, and its bottom covered with a thick deposit of marine salts, while of the canal proper nothing soon remained but the memory, and, here and there, a portion which was better protected from storms and sands, but which gave no hint to the world of the great and costly route that after centuries of varying fortune had at last sunk into utter ruin.

IV.

While these latest events were transpiring in Egypt, the history of Europe was undergoing noteworthy changes. Venice, at the head of the Adriatic, was beginning to assume importance as a maritime city, having, in A. D. 697, chosen her first Doge, and extended her commerce to the shores of the Mediterranean, beyond Greece, and to Constantinople and the Black Sea. The charm and wealth of the Orient were as fresh for her as in the earliest days, and wise alliances with Turkey made her mistress of that profitable trade which passed from the Indies to her merchants and thence to western purchasers, upon whose tribute she flourished and grew great.

But her success gave an impulse to all Europe, and from the western shores ventures went out to seek for land and fortune along the coast of Africa. Far to the south the navigators sailed, and at last, in 1497, VASCO DI GAMA discovered the passage around the Cape of Good Hope, and a continuous route to the Indies became practicable after a few more years of tentative and exploration.

From that time the Ottoman power in the Orient waned. Battles failed to destroy and disperse the men who had made the long and difficult voyage from Spain or Portugal, or their successors who came from Holland, from England, or from France. Even the prohibitive duties laid by Venice upon merchandise brought by other routes than the Egyptian failed, as naturally they must, and the commerce of the Indies seemed to have finally deserted the isthmus for the open oceans. Such a thing as a canal was unthought of, and the camel train only made its tedious way from the seacoast to the distant cities of Arabia and Syria.

One only amelioration was made. The Egyptians, giving up all hopes of the eastern branches of the Nile, devoted themselves to creating a navigable channel from Alexandria to Cairo, whence they opened a direct caravan connection with Suez and thus with the Red Sea and Arabia.

BONAPARTE AND THE EAST.

At last arrived the epoch of the French revolution. Austria had been conquered, and the eyes of France, turning to the eastward, rested keenly upon Egypt. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the young General of her armies, indefatigable in the support of an idea as in pursuit of an enemy, determined that before a conquest of England was attempted, the passage to the East should be secured, and a new effort made to restore the course of commerce and dominion to its ancient channel. At last the Directory yielded, and on the 5th of March, 1798, the order was given him to assume command of the expedition into Egypt. In June he landed, in July he was in Alexandria, and the successes of the French arms were signal and swift. But the genius of NAPOLEON looked beyond a mere forcible occupation of Egypt. Every art and science was invoked to investigate the history and the capacity of that wonderful country, and he, amazed at the extent and importance of the traffic still carried on by the slow and precarious caravan, devoted himself to an exploration of the isthmus.

Accompanied by a small staff of officers and scientific men, chief among the latter being LEPERE, NAPOLEON set out from Cairo on the 24th of December, and on the third day the party was at Suez. The observations were necessarily made in haste, under difficulty, and with danger, and on the 31st of December the departure from Suez took place. The gulf, the situation of Suez, the relations of the Red Sea to the Bitter Lakes, were all investigated, and BONAPARTE, in his ardor for exploration, was nearly drowned by the sudden uprising of the tide while riding across the head of the Red Sea by the traditional track of the Israelites when they passed before the hosts of Pharaoh. The whole party only numbered about three hundred; yet NAPOLEON divided this, and with a small escort proceeded on his return to reconnoitre the direct northward route to the Nile. To his great joy he discovered evident traces of the original canal of the PTOLEMIES, and his first act on arriving at headquarters, was to send back LEPERE for a thorough survey of the route direct to Suez, dating his order on the third of January, 1799.

This survey LEPERE made, occupying nearly a year in the task. But engineering in a hostile country was not easy, and, being often interrupted, LEPERE's results were unsatisfactory, for he reported that the mean level of the Red Sea was some thirty feet above that of the Mediterranean at Polusium, which was the northern point selected by NAPOLEON in case the canal should be direct through the Pelusiac branch as formerly, from some point above Cairo.

But by the time LEPERE's report was completed and made, the French Army had evacuated Egypt and other thoughts occupied the mind of NAPOLEON, who dismissed the project with these memorable words to LEPERE: "Ah, well, the affair is great! Publish a *memoire* of it, and force the Turkish Government to find in the execution of this project its interest and its glory." In due time the report was incorporated in the magnificent work on Egypt which was published in 1809, under NAPOLEON's direction, but the idea of making practical use of the engineer's discoveries and calculations was discarded or forgotten in the rapid sequence of the great events which France was contributing to the history of Europe.

V.

The idea of a transit across the Isthmus of Suez, from Europe to India, once revived, was not however to be easily dismissed, and as England, since the beginning of the century, was principal among the Western Powers in the East, the first efforts at reopening the route naturally came from her citizens.

Accordingly it was found that in 1823 and 1826 the Government of Bombay proposed a line of steamships from its ports to Suez, while in 1829 an English officer, WAGHORN, proved that with only such meagre means of communication as he could arrange, by dromedaries on the isthmus and little local boats on the Red Sea, he could greatly anticipate the arrival of dispatches simultaneously forwarded from England by the Cape of Good Hope, but all without success. In 1830 Major CHESNEY espoused the same cause, and again in 1834. In 1837 a systematic investigation of the merits of the question took place, but it was not until some years later that the Peninsular and Oriental Company was organized, and the overland route was established, the Company recognizing the worth of WAGHORN's initiative by a handsome pension to his widow. The railway line from Alexandria to Cairo, built ten years before, under the direction of ROBERT STEPHENSON, was supplemented in 1857 by the line from Cairo to Suez, and the line was a perfect success.

Meantime the project of a canal had not been lost sight of altogether, [illegible] articles favorable to a new attempt [illegible] published in 1833, in 1834, and in 1836, when the *Foreign Quarterly Review* [illegible] its surprise that MEHEMET ALI, then Pasha of Egypt, had not been enterprising enough to cause it to be undertaken by his own officers or by some company under his sanction.

So much agitation necessarily resulted in something practical at last, and in 1841 M. LINANT DE BELLEFONDS, a French engineer long in the Egyptian service—better known as LINANT BEY—prepared a plan and estimates for a canal, supporting himself with the advice and concurrence of GEORGE R. and JOHN GLIDDON, and of ANDERSON, who was afterward a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. His estimate was about ten millions of francs, based upon the supposition that enforced and unpaid labor was to be supplied.

In 1846, the Frenchmen LINANT BEY and TALABOT, the Austrian DE NEGRELLI, and the English ROBERT STEPHENSON, set themselves seriously to investigate the question of a continuous water communication, renouncing the notion of using the Pelusiac branch as a portion of their route. They decided, as the grand result of their survey, that the total difference of level between the two seas, instead of being thirty feet, was less than three, thus reducing the engineering difficulties to within the most manageable limits. Again, in 1856, MM. ALEXIS and EMILE BARRAULT, after another survey, which confirmed the conclusions of TALABOT in regard to the level and the tides, published their project for a ship canal. There was also a plan presented in January, 1848, to Pope PIUS IX, by Signor CLAUDIO DRIGONE DI MAGNY, advocating the creation of a religious, industrial and military Order of St. Pius, to make a canal across the isthmus, and to Christianize the lands thus laid open to civilization. Beyond this fact nothing seems to be known of project or projector.

All these plans, however, involved the following of a circuitous route, the northern point being the port of Alexandria, and the Nile being relied upon as a feeder, if not as a section, of the canal. The plan of TALABOT included a crossing of the Nile, instead of a northerly course to the lagoons of the delta and a subsequent westerly one to the chosen terminus,—an idea which demanded the greatest resources of engineering (and of financiering as well) to make it even possible.

But while these different projects were in course of development, or were under discussion, another plan had been evolved from yet another Frenchman's active mind, and in 1854 the decree had been signed which was to make it an actuality. This man was FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, and the *rationale* of his career shall next be stated. The first diplomatic agent of France in Egypt was the Count MATHIEU DE LESSEPS, whose son FERDINAND was brought up from youth for the career of diplomacy. Being Consul in Cairo from 1831 to 1838, and Chargé d'Affaires at times, the young man showed great qualities, especially during the pestilence of 1834 and 1835, and was of great use in maintaining a cordial understanding between the Sultan and MEHEMET ALI, whom his father had much assisted in obtaining the vice-royalty. In 1842 M. DE LESSEPS showed his talents and discretion during the bombardment of Barcelona, where he was Consul, receiving many subsequent marks of approbation from the merchants and citizens of France, and from the Government the position of an officer in the Legion of Honor, together with a promotion in the civil service to a Consulate-General. In 1845 he was sent as Plenipotentiary Minister to Madrid, and in 1849 to Rome; but his views in regard to the Italian question did not harmonize with those of the Emperor, and he obtained his recall and retired from diplomatic life, to be invited to Egypt in 1854 by MOHAMMED SAID, then Viceroy.

M. DE LESSEPS.

For M. DE LESSEPS had been more than a diplomat and a man of general strength of character. As Egypt had been his early home, he was imbued with a knowledge of her history and an affection for her, only less than that he felt for his own country. Ever since 1831 he had occupied himself with projects for the canalization of the isthmus, until he had developed a theory which was consistent with itself and apparently with all the circumstances necessary to be considered. Knowing this and being fully alive to the fact that the time for action had come, MOHAMMED SAID requested from M. DE LESSEPS a memorial of his views. On Nov. 15, 1854, this memorial was presented to the Viceroy, then in camp at Marea, and on the 30th of the same month, was signed the first firman of concession, the preamble to which is most striking as showing the confidence and esteem extended to him by the Government:

> "Our friend, M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, having called our attention to the advantages which would result for Egypt from the union of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas by a way navigable by great ships, and having caused us to recognize the possibility of constituting for this end a company formed of capitalists of all nations, we have welcomed the combinations (*combinaisons*) which he has submitted to us, and we have given him, by these presents, exclusive power to create and to direct a universal company for the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez and the working of a canal between the two seas, with power to undertake or cause to be undertaken all works and constructions, at the charge to the company of fully indemnifying before hand all individuals in case of expropriation for the public utility, all within the limits and under the conditions and charges determined in the following articles."

The general effect of the articles was to establish M. DE LESSEPS' power in the matter of the company—to grant the rights of building ports, of taking such unoccupied land as was necessary, of using gratis the mines and quarries of Egypt, and of importing duty-free all needful engines, materials and supplies. The company was bound to do all the work at its own expense, to charge equal transit dues for the ships of all nations, and to pay the Government fifteen per cent. of the net profits, without regard to the regular dividends due on such shares as the Government might buy, and without holding the Government subject to any claim or assessment as a stockholder or as a guarantor of the work. If the company should wish to use any portion of the Nile as a navigable way, or should follow any indirect course supplied from the Nile, the Government should give to the company for ten years such uncultivated public lands as were watered at its expense or care, the company to pay the usual tithe from the beginning of the eleventh year. The company's privilege to extend for ninety-nine years from the day of opening the canal to navigation, after which the Egyptian Government should enter into full possession, only reimbursing the company by equitable arbitration or private arrangement for the abandonment of the material and movable property then on hand. To all of which the Viceroy promised for himself and his officers the heartiest support.

The next division of the subject, therefore, should include the details of M. DE LESSEPS' early proceedings, his plans, and the initiation of the work, together with such contemporary opinions as may deserve quoting. WARD.

The Cherokee Council—They will Build Their Own Railroads.

From the Fort Scott Monitor, Nov. 18.

We learn, from Senator ROSS and Hon. S. A. RIGGS, who have just returned from the Cherokee Council in session at Tahlequah, that delegations of railroad men, representing different railroad companies, have been, and some still are, in attendance on the Council, seeking franchises for their companies. The Indians favor the policy of retaining their lands and building their own railroad, handing it over, when completed, to railroad parties to run; or, owning it themselves, they will have railroad men build it for them. The Cherokees are rich. They have several millions of United States bonds on hand, and in prospect of being allowed in a treaty already pending. They are amply able to build the railroad, if they wish. The more intelligent among them appreciate the necessity of allowing a junction of our Kansas north and south roads, with the Texas road, which is making rapid strides northward from the Gulf. They know they can't stand in the way of destiny, and they would not if they could. There are no men among whites more practical and sensible than the intelligent men of the Cherokees, and of their Council, who are engaged in the elevation of the tribe. These men shrewdly foresee the advantages of railroads to their territory, and they know that the march of the locomotive cannot long be stayed. The cry of Kansas is "On to the Gulf." The Cherokees [illegible] and no delay will [illegible] the construction of [illegible] railroad through their country, other than [illegible] about the completion of [illegible] which may be built without disturbing their nationality.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Elections in Mississippi and Texas To-Morrow.

In accordance with the proclamations of the President and the acts of Congress, the people of Mississippi and Texas will to-morrow vote upon the question of the acceptance of their new Constitutions and elect State officers, Congressmen, members of their Legislatures, &c. In order to afford a full opportunity to obtain the vote of the people, the military commanders have been authorized to continue the election in Mississippi for two days and in Texas for four days. Some additional nominations have been made since October, when we published our statement respecting these elections, which appear in the subjoined statement.

MISSISSIPPI.

In Mississippi the Democrats have made no nominations, but will support the Conservative Republican ticket. The nominations for State officers are:

Republican.	*Conservative.*
For Governor.	
James L. Alcorn.	Lewis Dent.
For Lieutenant-Governor.	
R. C. Powers.	Eliza Jeffords.
For Secretary of State.	
James Lynch. (Colored.)	Thomas Sinclair. (Col.)
For Auditor of Public Accounts.	
Henry Musgrofe.	Andrew W. Wills.
For State Treasurer.	
William H. Vasser.	Joseph McCloy.
For Attorney-General.	
Joshua S. Morris.	Robert Lowry.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Henry R. Pease.	Thomas S. Gathright.

Nominations have been made for members of Congress in the several districts as follows:

	Republican.	*Conservative.*
1—	George E. Harris.	J. L. Wofford.
2—	J. L. Morphis.	William Kellogg.
3—	H. W. Barry.	James Dugan.
4—	George C. McKee.	A. C. Fisk.
5—	L. W. Perce.	Leroy S. Brown.

There are some Conservatives in the Third District who are dissatisfied with the nomination of General JAMES DUGAN for Congress, and the following independent candidates are announced: Captain G. P. M. TURNER, (said to be disqualified,) S. B. STEERS, G. W. EDWARDS and ARCHIE C. FISK.

Both the Republican and the Conservative Republicans favor the adoption of the proposed State Constitution, and a compliance with the requirements of Congress, in order that the State may be speedily restored to its proper relations to the Union.

TEXAS.

In Texas there seems to be a sort of free fight, in which there are few regular party nominations. FLAKE's *Galveston Bulletin* says: "Every man who chooses to run for office, does so. General HAMILTON nominated himself. The nomination of General DAVIS was by a body that had no element of a convention about it. That of Mr. STUART was by one still more defective. So it runs through the whole list of candidates." The *Bulletin* says further, that "there are no party ties on anybody, and so far as Republicans are concerned, after the single test of loyalty is answered, all else is expedience." These are general statements, which the facts may not support in all respects. The candidates for State officers thus nominated, or however nominated, are as follows:

Republican.

Governor—Edmund J. Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. W. Flanagan.
Comptroller—A. Bledsoe.
Treasurer—Rev. George W. Honey.
Commissioner of Land Office—Jacob Kuechler.

Conservative.

Governor—A. J. Hamilton.
Lieutenant-Governor—Albert H. Latimer.
Comptroller—Armistead T. Monroe.
Treasurer—James W. Thomas.
Commissioner of Land Office—Joseph Spence.

Democratic.

Governor—Hamilton Stuart.
Lieutenant-Governor—James M. Armstrong.
Treasurer—I. G. Killough.
Comptroller—Frank Carter.
Commissioner of Land Office—J. P. Rector.

There are two other candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, BOULDS BAKER, Conservative, and J. WELLS THOMPSON, Democrat. Some of the Hamilton men will support GEORGE W. DIAMOND for Comptroller, it being reported that Mr. MONROE favors the election of General DAVIS as Governor. And some of them will support A. O. COOLEY, and others THOMAS W. WARD, for Commissioner the of General Land Office.

Of the candidates for Governor, Generals HAMILTON and DAVIS favor the adoption of the Constitution. Mr. STUART opposes it. The Democratic editors who in Convention nominated the last named, resolved that they "preferred the continuation of military Government to the restoration of the State on the proposed dishonorable terms." The Democratic State Central Committee oppose his election, and have published an address favoring a united support of General HAMILTON and the remainder of the Conservative Republican ticket. They say:

> "Whatever differences of opinion may have existed among us as to the course most prudent to pursue in this crisis of our affairs, the Committee believe that recent events in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi leave us no alternative but to follow their example. Texas cannot stand alone. She ought not, by her action, to separate herself from her suffering sisters, all of whom are involved in a common fate. The leading statesmen of the South are in favor of a course of moderation and conciliation, and their judgment should have weight in our determinations. With regard to the late action of the editorial conference at Brenham, we believe the parties concerned permitted their prejudices to overcome their discretion, and that in their zeal for Democracy they lost sight of the real situation and difficulties which surround us. If the course which they recommend be followed, it can only result in a continuance of military rule, so hurtful and repugnant to all our people. We believe the conference to have been ill-advised, unauthorized and in opposition to the feelings of a large majority of the Democratic party of Texas. As such, its action is entitled to no consideration, and should be promptly repudiated."

CONGRESS.

There are four Congressional Districts in Texas, and in all of them several candidates for Congressmen are presented. Some of these candidates have been brought forward by Committees and some by newspapers, some are self-announced and a few have been nominated by Conventions regularly held.

In the First District the candidates are:

G. W. Whittemore, Republican.
Colonel James Armstrong, Democrat.

Messrs. WHITTEMORE and ARMSTRONG were both members of the Constitutional Convention. WM. V. TUNSTALL, who was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, was for a time a candidate, but he has withdrawn in favor of Colonel ARMSTRONG.

In the Second District the candidates are:

Captain John C. Connor, Democrat.
Alvin Wright, Conservative.
Joshua Johnson, Conservative.
Richard H. Taylor, Democrat.
General Horace Boughton, Conservative.

Mr. WRIGHT was a member of the Constitutional Convention. We think there is no Republican candidate in this District, and the chances seem to favor the election of Captain CONNOR. General BOUGHTON is a native of this State and served with distinction through the war.

In the Third District the candidates are:

General William T. Clarke, Republican.
General B. G. Shields, Conservative.
Colonel Jacob Elliott, Democrat.
Major Thomas P. Ochiltree, Conservative.

Efforts were being made last week to induce the three Conservatives to compromise, and to secure the withdrawal of two of them in order, if possible, to defeat General CLARKE. General ELLIOTT is a native of the State.

In the Fourth District the candidates are:

Edward Degener, Republican.
Major William M. Varnell, Republican.
Colonel John F. Haynes, Conservative.
Alexander Rossy, Conservative.

Messrs. DEGENER and VARNELL were members of the Constitutional Convention. Colonel HAYNES was recently removed from his office as Collector of Customs at Galveston, and is Chairman of the Conservative Republican State Committee. It is said he was the first in Texas to advocate the enfranchisement of the disqualified ex-confederates. Mr. ROSSY announces that he was a consistent Union man during the rebellion. He is of northern birth, and removed South before the war. Hon. NELSON PLATO, present Mayor of Corpus Christi, was a candidate in this district, but has withdrawn in favor of Colonel HAYNES.

CURRENT NOTES.

In the Tennessee Senate, on the 24th inst., Hon. EDMUND COOPER urged that the State must, in justice to itself, to its creditors and to posterity, pay its debt. To do this, he said it would be necessary to increase at once the rate of taxation, to reduce the State Government expenses, to make the penitentiaries self-sustaining, to withhold for the present the State aid from the common schools, and to sell or lease the railroads failing to pay their indebtedness. He recommended that in place of the present school system, which was too expensive and too cumbrous, the county Courts be empowered to levy taxes for the support of schools in their respective counties.

Ground was broken in New-Haven at midnight on Thursday, for the new hall of the Scroll and Key Society. It is to be a handsome stone building, two stories in height.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has acknowledged the receipt of 500 francs from the participants in the late NAPOLEON centenary celebration in Detroit, Mich., and informs them that in order to carry out their wishes the Minister of War has directed the Governor of the Invalides to have the amount distributed among a considerable number of the old soldiers of the First Empire especially worthy of interest by their conduct and the condition of their families.

San Francisco has just tested a new principle in the construction of wheels for steamers, and the vessel made seven miles in thirty-five minutes.

The Red River rebellion is America's opportunity, in the view of Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY. He proclaims that "the geographical necessities of Minnesota require that the great valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan shall be thrown open to unrestrained American settlement;" and that "such a state of feeling should be aroused in the nation as will prevent General GRANT from giving permission to the red-coated soldiers of England to cross the soil of Minnesota to reduce to subjection men whose aspirations are for liberty, and whose entire sympathies are with the American people."

Political necessity in West Virginia has invented the term "Letuppers," applied to that wing of the Republican Party which is disposed to show a liberal spirit toward the disfranchised. In Mississippi the same necessity has given us the term "Bitterenders," applied to those who oppose any concessions.

A blind man has been arrested in Philadelphia for a brutal assault upon his mother, 80 years of age, which has probably maimed her for the short remainder of her life.

The recent dreadful case of hydrophobia in Lexington, Ky., has produced almost a panic, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance which, although somewhat obscure in its wording, undoubtedly means death to the dogs. It declares: "The Marshal, Deputy Marshal and policemen are hereby ordered, and every person authorized to kill by prepared poison, and the Mayor is directed to furnish such poison to such persons as in his discretion he may see fit, every dog found on the street or in any public place unmuzzled, and any person killing any such dog shall be paid twenty-five cents for each and every dog so killed, said reward to be paid by the Treasurer upon the presentation of the oath of the person, describing the dog killed, and the time and place of killing."

The new iron bridge across the St. Joseph River at Constantine, Mich., said to have been the largest single span of the kind in America, fell into the river on the morning of the 24th inst. Many of the burrs and bolts had been tightened a few hours before, and a change of temperature in the night caused the disaster.

The Association of the Alumni of Amherst College, residing in the West, had their third annual reunion in Chicago on Thursday night. Sixty gentlemen, representatives of classes from 1823 to 1869, were present. Professor JOSEPH HAVEN, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, presided, and addresses were made by President STEARNS and Professor JULIUS H. SEELYE, who were present as delegates from the faculty of the College, and by Rev. E. P. GOODWIN, Professor L. P. ROWLAND, Rev. THEOPHILUS PACKARD, Professor WILLIAM TYLER and others.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that on the night before Thanksgiving a little daughter of L. W. HOUGHTON, of that city, awoke a young woman sleeping with her, and demanded to have a lamp lighted, saying that she had seen her grandfather standing by the bedside. The incident was mentioned at the breakfast table, and during the morning news came of the loss of Mrs. HOUGHTON's father, Captain DISBROW, with his vessel, the *Volunteer*, in the storm on the lakes.

The Statute law of Virginia declares that "no marriage solemnized by any person professing to be authorized to solemnize the same shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected, on account of any want of authority in such persons if the marriage be in all other respects lawful, and be consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage."

There are a number of cases of smallpox in New-Orleans, and the Board of Health makes an urgent demand upon the City Council for power to enforce the needed sanitary measures.

The Elmira *Advertiser* is about to move to new quarters, enlarge its weekly and procure new type for its daily, all of which is gratifying evidence of its prosperity.

Defence having been made in a suit brought in Indiana upon the bond of a county officer that the bond was not stamped as required by law, and was therefore void, the Supreme Court of the State has decided that the General Government has no power to impose such a tax upon officers of a State Government, and that the bond of a county officer cannot be rendered void and of no effect by a failure to stamp it.

A woman, driven to desperation by the cruelty of her husband and his sons by a former wife, administered poison to herself and her two children, in Jackson, Mich., last July, and one of the children died. She has just been tried on the charge of murder, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge sentenced her to pay a fine of $100, which her brother paid and took her home.

The Hartford *Courant* some time ago told a romantic little story about a Connecticut girl who made the acquaintance in Paris last year of a young gentleman from Pennsylvania, which resulted in a matrimonial engagement; subsequent to which the sister of the young man became engaged to a Scotch physician who attended her during a short illness in Cairo, Egypt. On Tuesday of last week, the first couple were married, and on Wednesday the bridal party sailed for Europe, the sister of the groom accompanying in order to join in Cairo the Scotch physician to whom she is to be married immediately upon reaching there.

By a deed recorded in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, MAGGIE MAHON conveys to JOHN STANTON the undivided half of a certain lot of land, "in consideration of the payment by the said JOHN STANTON of $5, and his marriage to the grantor the day immediately after this deed is made."

The New-Orleans *Times* says General TWIGGS, in his own right and in right of his wife, was for many years the wealthiest General officer in our army.

Dartmouth College—Its President, its Government and its Alumni.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24, 1869.

The Trustees of Dartmouth College held a meeting in this city on Monday, and among the business transacted was granting leave of absence for three months to the President of the institution, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. Since his labors commenced, six years ago, the funds of Datmouth College have increased more than $200,000, mainly through the efforts of Dr. SMITH. He has been incessant in his labors, and his health is so much impaired that rest is imperatively necessary. He has performed labors that might and should have been laid upon other shoulders. The new President of Harvard University well said, in his inaugural, that it was not the duty of the President of a college to see to the purchase of the floor mats, and that students kept their rooms in order.

The Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College is greatly in need of a liberal infusion of young blood. It is a close corporation, and nearly every member is past 60 years, and three, at least, are more than 75—Ex-Governor COLBY, 76 and ever; Rev. Dr. BARSTOW, of Keene, 79, and LYNDON A. MARSH, Esq., of Vermont, 80. There is much uneasiness among the Alumni of the College under this state of affairs, and unless some very necessary changes take place in the Board, and the Alumni have a voice in the affairs of the institution, efforts to procure further sums with which to place the College on a strong foundation, if they do not cease, will be pursued with such feebleness as to amount to about the same thing. The most aged members of the Board would confer a favor upon the institution by gracefully retiring.

Real Estate Prices—Up or Down?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am daily asked whether the real estate market is not dull or flat, and whether prices are not on the decline, to all of which I have unhesitatingly answered No. We compare the sales being made from day to day with the general run of sales during past years. Real estate, since the year 1842, when it commenced to revive from the shock it with all other securities received in the great revulsion of 1837, has continued steadily to rise in value and prices, with only occasional checks, to the present time, because capitalists of this City and abroad then began to appreciate the ultimate growth of New-York Island, and have invested much of their surplus funds in vacant or improved property in this City. It is true that the present state of the market is dull as compared with the excited state of the market of last Winter. But few persons stop to consider that the market at that time was in an unparalleled state of excitement, as often happens in the stock market; competition ran high, almost wild, at auction; sales on 'Change, and even private sales, partook somewhat of the same nature, the difference being that most of the private sales were *bona fide*, while many of those at auction were not. At that time it was apparent to most intelligent persons then frequenting the Salesroom, that the excitement would soon come to a sudden end, and it was then feared that the collapse would produce a greater stagnation than it ever has. The Summer season that followed brought with it a quiet market, but we should not forget that real estate is generally dull during the warm months, when most of our moneyed men are absent from the City, seeking repose in the country.

But I can assure any one who is seeking information on this subject that there has not been any falling off in prices of vacant lots from last Winter, nor even in dwelling houses, but rather that all the sales which have been made during the last Summer and those now being made daily indicate advanced prices; and I can safely say that the number of sales being made is equal, if not greater, than the average that have been made for several years past. This fact will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to examine the records of the transfers published in the daily journals. And it is perfectly natural this should be so, for the march of improvement is greater in each succeeding year, our wealth and population are constantly increasing; commerce is moving up town, driving our citizens before it; many of our farmers and manufacturers, who have amassed fortunes during the past nine years, flock to the great emporium to reside and invest their money. Vacant lots are becoming rapidly less in number as the years roll on, for the march of improvement can go but one way on the island. The Central Park uses up about 8,000 lots, leaving but a narrow area on either side of it. Many other parks are being made and projected, viz.: Manhattan-square, Hamilton-square, Mount Morris Park, Morningside and Riverside Parks, together with a great number of new avenues, drives, and the Grand Boulevard, and High Bridge or Reservoir Park, and Fort Washington Park, all of which, together, will absorb about as many more lots as the Central Park. Then the district of the upper part of the island lying north of Manhattanville and west of Eighth-avenue, will be mostly used for villa sites, occupying from four lots to an acre or more, and cannot be used in any other way—while Yorkville, Harlem and Carmansville are even now literally covered with buildings, public and private. With all these improvements going on, and beautifying and increasing the value of real estate, how, I ask, can one expect any fall in prices of uptown vacant lots? I predict that no man living will ever see any material fall in the prices of real estate on New-York island. A BROKER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

The Central Underground Railroad of this City—Reported Progress of the Scheme.

We are authorized by Mr. LEWIS B. BROWN, one of the principal men engaged in the project, to say that the report of the engineers removes every obstacle that had been supposed to be in the way, and that the present indications are that ground will be broken for the new underground railway as early as February next, and that the work will be completed in two years from that time. The difficulty on account of the rocky strata through which the road would have to be built is entirely removed. The question in relation to grading, light, ventilation, &c., has also been definitely settled, and the project, as a whole, pronounced perfectly feasible so far as the mechanical part is concerned. The difficulty of ventilation has been obviated by a discovery of a new motive power, which the engineers recommend for use in propelling the trains, dispensing with steam and smoke and much of the noise caused by running locomotives. In building the road the work is to be let out to a number of contractors, each taking a half mile to construct.

The work will therefore be commenced simultaneously all along the line, and it is proposed to have 5,000 men engaged on the great work at a time. The work when commenced will be pushed forward by day and at night, the earth being drawn out on over a thousand carts during the night while the streets are unobstructed. Every effort will be made to push the work on the lower end of the tunnel, and as soon as the road is completed to Union-square cars will begin to run. The principle depot will be at the lower terminus, between the old City Hall and the new Post Office. This depot will be five hundred feet long, and will be a splendid architectural work, well lighted and ventilated. It is proposed to have stations at intervals of about one-fourth of a mile along the route, to be reached by ornamental stairways from the sidewalk. The largest sub-stations between the City Hall and Harlem will be in Union and Madison squares. The proposed route of the tunnel is from the City Hall easterly across Centre-street, across Pearl-street to Mulberry, under Mulberry to Bleecker-street, across Bleecker to Lafayette-place, up Lafayette-place to Astor-place, across Eighth-street, under St. Ann's Church, to the westerly side of Fourth-avenue to Union-square; the tunnel will then be continued to Seventeenth-street, and in a direct line to Twenty-third-street; then under Madison-square to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to Eighty-sixth-street; thence in a direct line to One Hundred and Twentieth-street and to the Harlem River, and thence along the Harlem River to the head of Third-avenue.

The directors estimate that the cost of the road, according to the new report of the engineers, will amount to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. At least, they will not undertake to work without $10,000,000 being subscribed, so that they will be able to defray all expense at the end of each week while the road is being constructed. If the road to Harlem proves a success, it is the intention of the Company to extend it into Westchester at once.

A Cretan Mother in Mr. Beecher's Prayer Meeting.

At the weekly prayer meeting of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, near the close of the services, Rev. Mr. BEECHER beckoned to some one in the audience. After considerable urging in this manner a woman arose, one of strange appearance and attire. Her features were strong and wild-looking, and her eyes large and dark. Over her head and well down upon the forehead, to the dark eyes, was a black cowl, and the portion of the garment attached was close about the throat, and extended like a cloak to her feet, though not in the fashion of the modern waterproofs. She came forward to the platform, and was provided with a seat. Mr. BEECHER then said that a woman had come to his house with a paper that had nothing on it but his name. She seemed in great distress, and neither could speak language that the other could understand, and he and his wife were finally obliged to let her go. She went out and stood before the house and looked up to the windows, and finally went to the servants' window, and tried to say something to them, but they did not understand it, and she left. She had previously left letters at his house which he had not seen. She had come to him by a letter of introduction from JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, wife of the eminent philanthropist. This was a Cretan woman, a widow with four daughters, and had lost everything in the Cretan struggle, and some of her family; she felt she might come to this country and get something to wrest herself and daughters from abject poverty. Mr. B. said he had seen letters in Greek with the signatures of the officers of the Government, and her credentials were all right." I told her to come around here on Friday night and we would get up a collection among our people. We don't want any of you to give a cent who don't feel like it; but I think these things occasionally do you good. The result was an immediate and generous contribution.

AN INFAMOUS SWINDLE.

One Hundred and Fifty Poor Men Defrauded—Statements of the Victims.

Persons passing through William-street on Saturday morning could not have failed to observe a large gathering of able-bodied, respectable-looking men, clad evidently in their holiday clothes, and the majority of them carrying small portmanteaus or waterproof bags, standing about in the vicinity of No. 60, between Pine and Cedar streets. When these men first began to assemble they did not attract much notice, but as soon approached and fresh additions were every moment made to their numbers, the curiosity of persons doing business in the neighborhood or passing along the street was excited. Our reporter making inquiries as to the cause of this gathering, received from one of the men the following statement:

"My name is WILLIAM DELANEY, and I reside in Yorkville; I am a laborer by occupation, and have had regular work all the year round in Central Park. Some days ago I saw in a daily paper an advertisement for 150 men to proceed to New-Orleans to work on the levee there. Myself and three friends, who had long worked together, named MORRIS DOYLE, JOHN SWANEY and WILLIAM MCCORMICK, determined to answer the advertisement, and accordingly applied at the address given, No. 60 William street. We went into this place (pointing to No. 60) and saw there a party in charge, who told us that by paying down $5 each we could secure a passage on the *Rapidan*, Pier No. 36 North River, and that on our arrival in New-Orleans we would receive $2 75 per day to work on the levee. If the situation was not suitable, we were to get back our $5. We agreed to pay the $5 each, and on doing so a receipt was given to us. We were told to come down last Wednesday week to embark, but we were then told that the sailing of the vessel was postponed till Saturday, the 27th. As you see, we have assembled only to find the office closed up, and all of us, to the number of 150, swindled out of our money."

Another man (JOHN HOWELL) made a similar statement, and gave us his receipt—unstamped, by the way—for $20, received as passage money for himself and three companions.

NOV. 19, 1869.
Received from JOHN HOWELL, the sum of twenty dollars, on account of passage to New-Orleans, for
$20. TOTTEN & CO.

A person in the throng who refused to give the writer his name stated that he suspected it to be a bogus affair, but nevertheless called at the office in reply to the advertisement. He saw there a party who said he was "only the clerk." The terms, as stated in the newspaper, were repeated. The applicant saw, likewise, a man apparently hiding in the back room. After conversing some time with the clerk, the latter told the applicant he thought he had better go on his own account, as their project was not intended for men like him, but for the poorer class of laborers. In the meantime, several other applicants came into the office, and were booked for a passage on paying $5 each.

The suffering that must result from this shameless fraud, not only to the men themselves, but to scores of innocent women and children, cannot at once be set down. Some idea may be formed from the fact that many of them had broken up their humble homes and laid out the little means they possessed to procure necessaries for the voyage. Others had given up situations with the prospect of bettering their positions, and all had lost several days' work in making preparations for their projected journey. The *Rapidan*, on board which a passage had been promised them, sailed for Savannah, on Saturday, without her 150 $5 passengers.

A BROOKLYN POLITICAL JOB.

The Park-Avenue Extension in Brooklyn—A Democratic Commission.

The Park-avenue extension and other fraudulent movements in the City of Brooklyn at the present time constitute the basis of much discontentment and uneasiness. The people living along the line of Park-avenue are not aggrieved on account of the proposition to extend or open up Park-avenue, merely, but in relation to the manner in which it is proposed to be done. The idea indulged by the politicians and by certain interested parties is to have the extension carried on for the special benefit of a private company, on a special plan to accommodate that company, and to discommode the public, and to make the property owners along the line of the avenue pay for the special arrangements made to accommodate the private company alluded to. Here is the section of the act which was manipulated by the Democratic Assemblymen from Kings County last session of the Legislature:

> "The New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company are hereby authorized to lower the grade of their ropewalk, and so to excavate the land lying in Park-avenue owned by them and occupied by their said ropewalk, (not exceeding thirty-two feet in length,) as to enable the said Company to carry on their business under the grade line of said avenue, and the expenses incident to such excavation and the adaptation of their works, including any necessary alterations or constructions, shall be estimated and assessed by said Commissioners, as part of the damages of said New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company, occasioned by the opening of the said avenue."

This means, as will be observed, that the Hemp Company in question is to fix the grade to suit itself, and instead of paying the expense of the work, is to be allowed that expense on the score of damages; hence the said expense will have to be paid by the other property owners on the line of the proposed extension. This handiwork on the part of the Legislature was done without any petition from the property owners between Clinton-avenue and Broadway, and from Hudson-avenue to Bridge-street. It appears that Judge TAPPEN, of the Supreme Court, appointed as Commissioners to carry forward the work, Z. VOORHIES, one of the District Justices; EDMUND BOYLE, a politician; and RICHARD MCDERMOTT, a reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Alderman CLANCY, of the Fifth Ward, through which a portion of the line runs, said in the Board of Aldermen that the accommodation proposed to be made for the Ropewalk Company would cost at least $30,000, and his constituents objected to the movement. The explanation of the movement lies in the fact that the continuation of Park-avenue will cut the ropewalk referred to in the section quoted, in two. Instead of awarding the Company owning it special damages, they are to be permitted to dig under and take possession of that section of the street, to the exclusion of any sewer or water main which might afterward be required there, and the cost of such work is to be assessed upon the avenue. Of course this is regarded as a very unusual proceeding. Attention is called to this particular case, as it is made fresh by the recent application in the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus* compelling the Commissioners to proceed with their work; and also to note the fact that, notwithstanding the great noise made by the Democracy in Brooklyn about Commissions, two or three new Commissions, made up of Democrats exclusively, have been appointed by the Supreme Court within a week.

Consolidation of Hudson County.

The Committees appointed by the Common Councils of the several cities of Hudson County, New-Jersey, which assented in September last to consolidation, assembled Saturday and took preliminary steps toward securing desirable amendments to the charter.

The promise of amendments to the charter under which it was proposed to consummate the consolidation scheme, was the only thing which secured it any favor at all. The measure itself was popular enough, but its popularity was much impaired by the defects of the charter. In some quarters the opinion prevails that but for those the charter would have been adopted in many places where it was rejected. It would have made the scheme wholly abortive even in those districts the residents of which indorsed it, but for the fact that consolidation among them seemed, because of their geographical relation, to be imperative.

The people of Jersey City are more pleased with the limited indorsement which the scheme secured than they would have been with a more total indorsement. It is beyond disguise that Jersey City rather dreaded control by her rural districts combined with Hoboken and its suburbs. As far as adopted Jersey City holds the controlling power..

The rural districts, with Hoboken in turn, feared the control which consolidation would throw into the hands of Jersey City. This contributed most efficiently toward the adverse decision which those districts pronounced. When this fear failed to secure an adverse vote, the unpopularity of the charter prevailed. It is to these two causes combined that the rejection of the measure by Hoboken and other places is attributable.

The project now on foot to secure the consolidation of the suburbs of Hoboken with the city proper also promises, for similar reasons, to be a failure. The people of the city stand in opposition to it, it is said, because they fear control by the people of the suburbs, and the people of the suburbs refuse to favor it because they fear a control by the residents of the city.

The Tammany Nominations for Police and Civil Justices.

The *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, the German Tammany Hall paper of this City, says with regard to the nominations of that organization for Police and Civil Judges at the coming charter election: "There are, indeed, a few very commendable and respectable men among these candidates, but, we are sorry to say, they are only the exceptions, while, as a rule, neither ability nor fairness of character have been the standard used in making the nominations."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117½	200 Quick. M. Co......	14¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	112½	100 Pac. Mail.........	52½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		500 do..........s3	52⅝
'65, new s3	114⅛	100 Adams Ex.........	57¼
14,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.		100 do.........b30	57⅜
s3..............	114⅜	20000 N. Y. Cen. & H.	
20,000 do...........	115	R. con. scrip..	79½
165,000 do..........b3	115	600 do...........	80
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114⅜	200 N.Y.Cen. & H. R.	
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107½	con........b.c.	89
500 do............	107⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. b. c...e	175½
3,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	56¾	300 Erie............	28⅜
68,000 Tenn. State 6s,		100 do....bet. call	28
new........b60	52	200 Hud'n R. bet. call.	137
2,000 do...........	51½	1800 La.Sh.& M. So..	88
8,000 do.........b30	51¼	100 do.........b30	88¼
30,000 do...........	51	1000 do...bet. call	87⅞
1,000 N. C. St. 6s.....	42	100 Mich. Cen.........	120¼
16,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	30	10 Panama R.........	207½
7,000 do...........	29½	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	82
10,000 do..spec. tax	32	100 Chi. & N. W......	75¼
20,000 do...........	31½	1700 do..........	75⅜
50,000 do...........	31	600 do..........s3	75¼
30,000 do...........	31¼	35 do...........	75
6,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.		600 do...bet. call	75¼
Jos. Is.........	91	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	88⅝
3,000 do.	91¼	10 Chi. & R. I. R....	103¾
25,000 Missouri 6s.....	91	200 do...........	104⅝
3,000 Ohio 6s, '75.....	101½	500 N. J. Cen......b30	91
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	92¼	100 do...........	90½
11,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	88	100 do.........s30	90½
2,000 Cen. Pac. R. R.		125 do...........	90¼
G. Bds.........	92	100 do...........	90⅝
4,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	91	5 do...........	91
1,000 A.&T.H.2d M P	80	57 N.Y.& N.H. Scrip	141
1,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.	95	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	20¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st		39 do...........	20
M., ex.......	88½	12 Nor. & Wor.......	108
8,000 C. & R. I. & P.		200 Col., C. & I. C. R.	22
R. 7s.........	95⅜	100 do.........b30	22
1,000 Mil. & St. P.,		100 do...........	21½
7 3-10 conv....	88	100 do...........	21¾
7,000 Col., C. & Ind. C.		100 do.....2d call	22
1st M.........	75¾	500 Mil. & St. P.......	68
12,000 do...........	75½	100 do...........	68¼
10 Ocean Bank......	75	67 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
10 Cent. Nat. Bank..	107½	Guar..........	87½
150 W. U. Tel.........	34½	100 do...........	87¾
540 do...........	35	17 do...........	87⅞
500 Mariposa Pf......	16	60 do...bet. call	87⅝
150 U. S. Ex..........	52½	100 Tol., W. & W.....	55½
50 do...........	52⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.......	26
100 do...........	52¾	200 Harlem..bet. call	131

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$63,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114	$45,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	114⅜
12,000 U.S.5-20 R., '62..	111⅞	5,000 do.........s3	114¼
6,500 U.S.5-20 R., '65.	112	800 U. S. 5-20 C., '68,	
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112½	small..........	114⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	107⅜
new.........c	114⅜	9,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	107⅝
		10,000 do...........	107½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.	50½	67 N. Y. Cen........	173½
13,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n	27½	100 do...bet. call	174½
4,000 do. spec. tax.	29	100 do...........	174½
25,000 do...........	27	100 Harlem R.......	131
2,000 do...........	28	1000 L. S. & M. S......	88¼
5,000 do...........	28¼	100 do.........s5	88⅜
10,000 So. Car. St. 6s,		2700 do...........	88¼
new........b60	67½	20 do...........	88⅜
1,000 do...........	67½	800 do....bet. call	88
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	59	1000 do...........	88⅜
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	94¼	10 Mich. Cen.........	120⅜
4,000 Col., C. & I. C. R.		200 Clev. & Pitts......	81
1st M.......	75⅜	400 C. & N. W. R.......	75¼
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st	90	50 do...........	75½
200 West. U. Tel.....	34¾	300 do.........s60	74¼
700 Mariposa Pf......	16½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	83⅜
15 Pacific Mail......	52	200 Del., Lac. & W. R.	108
100 do...bet. call	52⅝	100 N. J. Cen. R.......	90¼
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	35	200 do...........	90¼
100 do...........	35¼	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
100 U. S. Ex..........	53	Guar..........	88
200 N. Y. Cen. & H.R.		50 Chi. & Alton......	149½
con............	89	100 do...........	149
200 do.........b60	90	200 Ohio & Miss.......	26
20000 N. Y. Cen. & H.		100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	108
R. cons. scrip	78	400 Col., C. & Ind C..	22
500 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	88⅜	400 do...........	21⅞
100 do...........	88⅜		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Canton Co........	52½	100 Chi. & N. W......	75⅛
100 West. U. Tel......	34⅜	100 Fort Wayne.....s3	87⅝
100 do.........b3	35	1000 Central Pet..b15	.75
200 Reading.........b3	99⅜	200 Can. Mining...c..	1.05
100 Pacific Mail......	52⅜	900 do........b3..	1.10
100 L. S. & M. So......	87¾	400 do........b10..	1.15
100 do.........s3	87⅞	100 Home Pet.........	7⅜
100 do...........	87⅞	100 do.........b30	8
200 Ohio & Miss......	26	500 Erie..bet. call..s3	28⅛
200 do........b10	26⅛	200 do.........s5	28⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 29—A. M.

The Trade of the week past, with the exception of the Export movement and the receipts of Produce, was dull, but not more so than usual at the close of November. For the whole month, the business in Imported Merchandise will prove, at New-York, about 15 ⅌ cent. larger than last year, judged by the Customs paid into the Treasury. Much of it, however, is said to be unprofitable to the Importers, though this complaint must be measured by their position in Gold and Exchange. These are more favorable for remitting proceeds home, assuming the Gold to be settled for at present prices, than this time last year by more than 10 ⅌ cent. The Importers and Bankers have been steady buyers of Gold since the price fell below 130 ⅌ cent., but as the Treasury, owing to its previous heavy Gold balances, has been a seller for the last nine weeks or two months, to the full extent of the Customs receipts at this port, these purchases have not checked the decline, nor have they removed any part of the Gold from the market. The Treasury, in all its Offices, now holds about $110,000,000, of which $75,000,000 is in Government ownership and $35,000,000 represented by Gold Notes held in banks and private hands. At the close of September the amount held was $108,800,000, of which $24,400,000 was against Gold Notes; so that the large payments for November Gold Interest have simply transferred about $11,000,000 in the shape of Gold Notes to the Banks. The Exports of all descriptions of Gold and Silver, for the two months, are balanced by the receipts of Foreign Coin at New-York in October.

In view of these figures and the continued improvement of the Government finances—the decrease of the Gold-bearing Stocks on the one hand and the reduction of expenses on the other—it is not surprising, after the explosion of the speculation in Gold at the close of September, that the market has followed the rational, commercial and financial influences to a much lower premium. Whatever opinions may have been indulged early last week as to the Treasury holding up in its sales on the meeting of Congress, the impression was strong on Saturday that no important change would be made either in the sales of Gold or the purchases of 5-20s before the New-Year.

An effort has been made to create the belief that the general business of the country is being seriously damaged by the fall of Gold to a more reasonable premium than wild speculations through the Gold Room have heretofore allowed the Trade and Exchange demand for Gold to work upon, because it *may* presage an early or abrupt return to Specie payments. But the argument is not only unsound as to the effect upon business, but the predictions and essays in regard to legislating the Treasury, much less the Banks, into immediate Specie payments, are, we believe, utterly unfounded. It is not the way nor the time the Administration propose to reach this end, nor is it likely they will hoard or suffer to accumulate large and needless sums of Gold in the ownership of the Government, in view of an object which cannot be reached except by time and gradual but steady improvement, while they can be profitably turned into United States Gold-bearing Stocks. The purchases of these already amount to $75,000,000, and there is Gold enough left to buy $75,000,000 more long before the close of the current Fiscal Year, making due allowance for the Customs receipts and Gold Interest payments of the next seven months, which would leave $45,000,000 or $50,000,000 to be carried into the succeeding year. With these resources, and the steady pursuit of the present policy of President GRANT and the Secretary of the Treasury—and no fear of serious disagreement with the heavy Republican majorities in Congress—we believe it reasonable to conclude that there will be no ground to apprehend disturbance to trade, or a reaction or scarcity of supply in the Gold market, and no occasion for trying either the forcing or scaling process (or any other theoretical experiment) of resumption. We further believe that there will be no change in the Tariff to affect the Gold revenues of the current fiscal year, and if the President can have his way, no reduction in the Currency revenues until further progress is made in the good work of retrenchment of Expenses and further sinking the Principal of the Public Debt—looking confidently to the reduction of the rate of interest on the remainder of the Debt before the close of this Administration.

The Bank Averages, which opened last Monday on a rising average in Greenbacks and no doubt closed on Saturday a falling average, show no important differences from the previous return. There is another gain of $1,750,000 in Gold Notes from the Treasury sales of Gold, while the Treasury Office gains $600,000 in Currency. The demands of the week for Currency upon the Banks holding accounts for the South and West probably amounted to $2,500,000. But these had no apparent effect upon the Money market, which worked steadily at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call loans, and, outside of Bank, 8@10 ⅌ cent. on prime paper and 12@14 ⅌ cent. on fair 60@90 days' acceptances. The Public Funds of the United States fell off 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. on 5-20s, on the fall of 2¾ ⅌ cent. on Gold. The North Carolina new bonds (mostly called "special tax") were completely demoralized, as might have been apprehended from the reckless manner in which they were introduced to the market a few months ago against the public warnings of a want of good faith and security. But we do not hear that the losses to Money lenders are likely to prove heavy, as, in most cases, the advances were upon liberal margins. How far New-York *bona fide* buyers at 55@50@40 ⅌ cent. have been victimized, or how far the State and Railway Officials and their Bankers here are responsible for the extravagant, and as the sequel proves, delusive representations of last Summer, it would be difficult to say.

In the Western department of the Railway market there was a decided revival of speculation, which promised at the close of the week to be carried still higher on Northwest, Rock Island and Lake Shore. The New-York Stocks on the other hand were lower.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 27, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$389,534
Increase in Specie	1,758,825
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	273,231
Decrease in Deposits	136,795
Decrease in Circulation	76,084

	Nov. 28, '68.	Nov. 27, '69.	Nov. 20, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,662,500	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	254,386,057	252,678,472	253,068,008
Gold and Gold Notes	15,786,277	29,687,896	27,929,071
Other Legal Tenders	62,440,206	48,181,890	48,455,121
Deposits	187,418,435	183,597,395	183,734,190
Circulation	34,284,563	34,155,841	34,231,925
In Sub-Treasury	89,132,853	81,181,305	90,419,482

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 20, '69.	Nov. 27, '69.	Nov. 28, '68.
On deposit	$183,734,190	$183,597,395	$187,418,435
Circulation	34,231,925	34,155,841	34,284,563
Total	$217,966,115	$217,753,236	$221,702,999
25 ⅌ ct. would be.	54,491,528	54,438,309	55,425,749
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	76,384,192	77,869,786	78,226,483
Excess	$21,892,564	$23,431,477	$22,800,734
Rate for money	6 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,182,697, against the total entries of $5,320,494 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,068,188, against $3,261,984 same week last year. The exports of Specie amount to $161,704, against $642,105 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,091,531. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,032 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,864.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	August	$27,227,207
February	23,944,525	September	22,979,489
March	33,021,622	October	17,009,219
April	31,536,364	Nov. 6	4,428,453
May	26,646,394	Nov. 13	4,152,960
June	24,168,103	Nov. 20	3,148,851
July	24,480,106	Nov. 27	4,182,697
Total since Jan. 1			$269,247,541
Against same time, 1868			228,741,780
Increase since Jan. 1			$40,505,761

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	August	$18,624,219
February	10,824,812	September	17,226,964
March	12,588,895	October	19,068,255
April	15,409,087	Nov. 3	4,132,157
May	16,076,606	Nov. 10	4,901,510
June	17,219,716	Nov. 17	3,890,927
July	19,082,266	Nov. 24	4,088,188
Total since Jan. 1			$176,287,619
Against same time 1868			147,823,510
Increase since Jan. 1			$28,464,109

Gold Nov. 27, 1869..........123¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold Nov. 28, 1868..........135¼ ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	August	3,027,940
February	3,322,083	September	1,763,171
March	2,399,968	October	2,531,076
April	1,767,601	Nov. 6	640,653
May	2,612,330	Nov. 13	123,221
June	2,335,531	Nov. 20	172,074
July	6,474,624	Nov. 27	161,704
Total since Jan. 1			$30,346,356
Same time 1868			69,138,693
Decrease since Jan 1			$38,792,337

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,080
Nov. 6	2,392,952	Nov. 6	3,696,700
Nov. 13	1,952,478	Nov. 13	1,795,649
Nov. 20	2,009,733	Nov. 20	2,099,442
Nov. 27	2,091,531	Nov. 27	1,894,453
Total 1869	$121,889,687	Total 1869	$87,425,387
Total 1868	109,598,433	Total 1868	80,124,609

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 28, '68.
American Gold Coin	126⅛@123¾	135¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	115⅝@113¾	111⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	115⅜@114½	110⅝
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	107¼@107⅝	106
N. Y. Central & Hudson	92⅛@ 89	....
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	82⅛@ 78¼	....
Rock Island	103⅛@105½	108⅝
Lake Shore	89½@77¾@ 88⅜	89½
Nortawestern	71⅝@ 75⅞	85¼
Reading	97⅜@ 99¼	99¼
Northwestern Preferred	86¼@ 89	88⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜@ 26⅜	31⅛
Pacific Mail	53¾@51¼@ 55	118⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛@ 83⅜	89
St. Paul Common	69 @ 68⅜	71
New Tennessee 6s	52⅛@ 50⅛	68½
New North Carolina 6s	36 @ 28	64
Old Virginia 6s	51 @ 50½	56½

There was a slight inclination upward in the Gold market early in the day—opening sales at 125 ⅌ cent.; but the price soon broke again to 124¾@124½, and finally went down to 124 ⅌ cent. The Treasury Office in this City received $2,091,531 for Gold Customs during the week; paid out $1,894,453 for Gold Interest, and sold $3,000,000 on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, a million each day. The Banks make a further gain on their Gold averages of $1,758,825. They lose $273,231 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are $389,534 less than last Monday, and their general line of deposits $136,795 less.

In the Foreign Exchanges the 60-day rate on London closed 108⅞@109; on Paris, f.5.18¾ to the dollar. The Public Funds fell off ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. in sympathy with the additional decline in Gold. In the Southern State Bonds there was a complete break down in the new and special tax North Carolinas, sales being forced to make good margins upon Money loans on these Bonds as low as 27½@28 ⅌ cent. The rumor is that a large amount had been hypothecated in the Street, for North Carolina account, at 25 ⅌ cent.

In the Railway market there was a lively speculation in several of the Western Roads, the largest business being done in the afternoon in Lake Shore, although the movement was, if anything, more general in Northwest Common, and quite strong in Rock Island. New-York Central Consolidated was weak, and the Scrip had a further decline to 78 ⅌ cent. New-Jersey Central also weak; Philadelphia and Reading well supported. After the late Boards the following prices were made as compared with Friday night: At 4 P. M. Gold was 123¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114½
American Gold Coin	124⅜	123¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	51½	50½
Old Tennessees	57	56¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	32	28
Old North Carolinas	41	38
New-York Central and Hudson	89¾	89
N. Y. Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	79¾	78¼
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	105¾
Northwestern Common	75⅛	75⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅝	89
Pacific Mail Company	52¾	52⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅜	83¾
St. Paul Common	68⅛	68⅝
Lake Shore	88	88⅜
Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	26

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1881	117	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	112	5-20 coup., 1868	114½
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅝	10-40 reg.	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	112	10-40 coup.	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	112½	6s Currency	107½

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c.	56¼	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	101
Tenn. 6s, New Bds.	50½	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	103
Va. 6s, ex c.	48	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	103
Ga. 6s	81	Illinois War Loan	103
Ga. 7s, New Bds.	93	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct. War Ln.	98
N. Carolina 6s	40	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	109
N. C. 6s, New Bds.	28	N. Y. coup Bty Loan	109
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	28	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	100
S. Carolina 6s, New B	67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1872	101
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1873	101
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1874	101
La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	59	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1875	101
California 7s	121	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1877	101¼
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1878	101¼
Alabama 8s	94½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	87	Tol. & W. 2d	81
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	86	Quincy & Tol., 1st, '90	70
N. Y. Central 6s, R. E.	85½	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	70
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	85½	Chi. & Rock Isl'd, 1st	101
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	98	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	95¼
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	74	Morris & Essex, 1st	95
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	71	Morris & Essex, 2d	90
H. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	N. J. Central, 1st	99
Harlem 1st	97	N.J. Central, new bds.	96
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	117	P., Ft. W. & Chi., 1st	100
Ch. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., 1st	108	P., Ft. W. & Chi., 3d	80
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c., 2d	88	Cleve. & Pitts., 4th	72
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92	Ohio & Miss., 1st	91½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84½	Dub. & Sioux C., 1st	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	St. L. & I. M. bds	81
A. & T. H. 2d pref	79½	Mil. & St. P., 1st, 8s	101
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Mil. & St. P., 1st, 7 3-10	88
C. & N. W. Int. B'ds	84½	Mil. & St. P., 1st	89
Con. 7 ⅌ c. con	87¼	Mil. & St. P., I. & M.d.	86½
Con. 7 ⅌ c. 1st	89½	Marietta & Cin., 1st	87½
H. & St. J. Land Gr.	104¼	Chi. & Mil., 1st	87
Lack & West. Bonds	95	C., C. & Ind., 1st	75¾
D., L. & W. 1st	96	C., C. & Ind., 2d	68½
D., L. & W. 2d	92¼	N. Y. & N. H., 1st, 6s	94
Tol. & W. 1st ex	88½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of North Am.	107½
Manhattan	143	Hanover	108
Merchants'	128	Irving	115
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	138
America	145	Nassau	102
City	210	Continental	101
Phenix	108	St. Nicholas	116
North River	95	Commonwealth	111½
Tradesmen's	150	Importers & Traders'	136
Fulton	150	Park	160
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
State of New York	107	Central National	107½
Commerce	121	Fourth National	104¼
Broadway	275	Ninth National	113
Ocean	75	Tenth National	86
American Exchange	108	Eleventh Ward	102
Bank of the Republic	117	Oriental	150

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,813,968 60
Gold receipts	1,281,613 91
Gold payments	2,287,610 19
Gold balance	79,913,030 89
Currency receipts	1,607,201 76
Currency payments	601,499 04
Currency balance	5,938,505 67
General balance	86,181,306 53
Customs	263,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	800,000 00

The programme of Messrs. FISK & HATCH of their new Western Pacific Gold Loan, 6 ⅌ cents, offered at 90 in Currency, is republished on another page. The sales of the Bonds are understood to be progressing satisfactorily, and as the whole amount is limited to $2,800,000, there is a good prospect that it will be closed at an early day. The other Pacific Gold Loans are in fair request, and the Unions have recovered to 84@85 ⅌ cent., and the Centrals to 92@92½ ⅌ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *carngin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.—SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains, and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	46	Tar, bbls	400
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,591
Cotton, bales	5,059	Pork, bbls	358
Copper, bbls	293	Beef, pkgs	1,467
Copper, cakes	127	Cutmeats, pkgs	91
Dried Fruits, pkgs	728	Lard, pkgs	150
Eggs, bbls	198	Lard, kegs	100
Flour, bbls	28,059	Stearine, pkgs	79
Wheat, bushels	72,952	Butter, pkgs	1,600
Corn, bushels	29,630	Cheese, pkgs	4,659
Oats, bushels	52,523	Tallow, pkgs	51
Barley, bushels	57,174	Peanuts, bags	767
Grass Seed, bushels	820	Starch, pkgs	200
Beans, bushels	1,422	B. E. Peas, bags	113
Meal, bbls	605	Oil Cakes, pkgs	320
Meal, bags	1,300	Whisky, bbls	963
Hops, bales	1,248	Wool, bales	19
Leather, sides	1,259	Tobacco hhds	24
Spirits Turp., bbls	521	Tobacco, boxes	120
Rosin, bbls	3,261		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—174 bales Cotton, 77,825 lbs. Tallow, 2,697 bbls. Flour, 48,600 lbs. Oil Cake, 300 tierces Beef, 25 bags Grass seed, 149,177 lbs. Cheese, 191 bales Hops.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—701 bales Cotton, 7 bbls. Flour, 60,102 lbs. Tallow, 256 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Bladders, 185 bales Hops, 2 cases Blanketing, 20 cases Extract Dyewood, 129,395 lbs. Cheese, 1,684 bbls. Apples, 287,732 lbs. Bacon, 305 cases Sewing Machines, 10 bags Peas, 169 tierces Beef, 233,978 lbs. Oil Cake, 550 bags Oil Cake, 10 cases Cotton Gins, 18 cases Lamp Trimmings, 7 cases Liners, 72,100 lbs. Lard, 4,200 lbs. Grease, 4 cases, Canned Fruit, 201 boxes Firearms, 5 packages Oysters.

By the bark *Kildare*, for Seville—1,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,800 cases Refined Petroleum, 8,400 Staves.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—12,640 bushels Wheat, 3,205 bbls. Flour, 19,750 lbs. Bacon, 9,790 lbs. Hams, 22,100 lbs. Oil Cake, 2,400 Staves, 156 bbls. Apples, 4 half bbls. Apples, 300 tcs. Beef, 4,534 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 30 cases Sewing Machines, 33 cases Machinery, 60 tons Ore, 103 bags Waste, 53,402 lbs. Tallow, 7 bbls. Pork, 12 boxes Extract Dyewood, 11 cases Lamps.

By the ship *Glad Tidings*, for Glasgow—4,371 bbls. Flour, 560 bbls. Resin, 25,693 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Neponset*, for Genoa—525 bales Cotton, 229 bbls. Resin, 1,050 boxes Extract.

By the bark *Lizzie Cummings*, for Genoa—205 bales Cotton, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 505 bbls. Resin, 63 tons Logwood, 100 boxes Extract Logwood, 50 boxes Extract Quercitron, 1 case Hand Organs.

By the bark *Thomas*, for Malaga—5,760 Staves, 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (57,347 gallons.)

ASHES—Have been inactive, yet steady, at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bags Rio by the *Jylland*, 592 do. by the *Doris Broderson*, and 330 bags do. by the *Louis S. Squiers*, on private terms; also 400 bags Laguayra at 18⅛c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@19¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17⅛c.@17¾c.; Jamaica, 16c.@16½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced a fraction, on a more active market, closing quite strong. Sales, since our last, 4,617 bales, of which 765 bales were to arrive, including 2,244 bales to shippers, 1,112 bales to spinners, 596 bales to speculators, and 665 bales in transit. Also, 2,325 bales for forward delivery, including 250 bales basis Low Middling, February, at 24⅛c.@24⅜c.; 325 do., November, at 24 15-16c.@25c.; 140 do., December, at 24⅛c.; 100 do., January, at 24⅛c.; 300 do., March, at 25c.; 500 do., free on board at New-Orleans, at 24⅛c.; 250 do., free on board at New-Orleans, December, on private terms; 500 do., free on board at Charleston, December, at 23¾c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, review the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and declining, closing firm at ⅜c. per pound decline from quotations of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 16,638 bales, including 10,085 bales to exporters, 5,445 bales to spinners, 908 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. The stock of cotton offering is very small and receivers continue free sellers to arrive. The sales for future delivery, on 'basis Low Middling,' have been—for November, 3,150 bales at 24½c.@24¾c.; for December, 1,100 bales at 24⅛c.@24⅝c.; for January, 1,400 bales at 24⅛c.@24¾c.; for February, 750 bales at 24⅜c.@25⅛c.; for March, 1,800 bales at 25c.@25⅜c., and 250 bales Middling for March or April at 26c. The exports from this port for the week have been—to Liverpool, 8,651 bales; to Hamburg, 1,150 bales; to Bremen, 610 bales; to Salerno, 924 bales; total, 11,335 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 36,720 bales; to the Continent, 33,107 bales; total, 69,827 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23¼	24	24½
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24½	24⅝	25⅛
Low Middling	24⅞	25⅛	25⅜	25⅞
Middling	25¼	25½	25¾	26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,057
Receipts last week	22,402
Receipts the preceding week	22,543
Receipts since Sept. 1	217,126
Receipts since Jan. 1	569,754
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	1,605
Exports since Sept. 1	95,259
Exports since Jan. 1	279,862
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	25,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	778,000
Receipts same time in 1868-9	615,000
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	374,750
Exports same time in 1868-9	272,750
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	261,500
Estimated stock at ports, same time in 1868	213,800
Estimated stock, Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-9	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,286*

Messrs. EASTON & Co. supply the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	27,964	96,671	11,049	26,996
Mobile	12,802	42,539	....	833
Galveston	7,435	31,370	....	....
Florida	59	....	....	....
Savannah	15,241	42,026	12,640	2,594
Charleston	8,460	16,420	2,670	....
New-York	6,668	17,076	8,651	2,684
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	6,610	13,429	1,610	....
Total this week	85,239	261,531	36,620	33,107
Previously reported	692,836	....	196,458	108,559
Total since Sept. 1, '69	778,075	261,531	233,078	141,666
Same time last year	615,091	213,804	150,547	122,210

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two Cotton years have been as follows:

For the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ext's.
Sept. 5, bales	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12, bales	5,960	2,378	[illegible]	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19, bales	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26, bales	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3, bales	18,073	1,414	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10, bales	24,064	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,320	20,506
Oct. 17, bales	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24, bales	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31, bales	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7, bales	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,989
Nov. 14, bales	59,445	30,032	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21, bales	78,238	27,195	72,648	48,233	80,036	46,808
Nov. 28, bales	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	60,727

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	388,000	330,480
Afloat from India	85,000	113,000
Afloat from America	115,000	90,000
Stock in London	76,323	124,410
Afloat for London	90,000	83,000
Stock in Havre	78,250	45,990
Afloat for Havre	43,109	27,464
Stock in Bremen	3,141	7,003
Afloat for Bremen	3,950	1,226
Stock in United States ports	261,531	213,804
Stock in the interior towns	60,419	52,441
Total	1,204,723	1,088,818
Increase in visible supply		115,905

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 75,000 bales, same time 1868, 135,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¾d.@12d., then 11¼d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns Nov. 19.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	10,900	6,858
Columbus, Ga	6,694	8,099
Macon, Ga	13,327	9,983
Selma, Ala	5,159	3,418
Montgomery, Ala	11,891	8,149
Memphis, Tenn	11,325	14,554
Nashville, Tenn	1,123	1,380
Total	60,419	52,441

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, particularly for the low grades, which have been quite freely sought after by shippers and speculators at a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,800 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice superfine State and Western at $4 70@$5 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 45@$5 85; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 85@$6 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 75@$5 25
Extra State	5 45@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	5 25@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 90@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been quite brisk and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 30 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 30@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 70@$6 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate request at $4 60@$5 for Southern; $4 75@$4 85 for Jersey; $5 for City; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after, partly on speculative account, but more generally for shipment, at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 195,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 43@$1 62½, chiefly at $1 50; Red and Amber Western, very inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 38¼; No. 1 Spring at $1 35; No. 2 Spring at $1 24@$1 30½, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 18; Rejected Spring at $1 10; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber State at $1 35@$1 38½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand and a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 08 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 10¼ for fair to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 10 for Prime; $1 11@$1 13¼ for White and Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 15@$1 17½ for State, ⅌ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley has been rather slow of sale at about previous figures; sales have been reported of about 14,500 bushels at $1 05 for two-rowed State; $1 14 for Canada East, and $1 25@$1 27 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues in limited demand at about former rates; 1,750 bushels changed hands at $1 20@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in reduced supply and good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@65½c., from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western and State, closing at 65½c. for prime Western, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances reported to-day were 3,004 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, 7,876 bbls. Flour and 38,333 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday covered 17 loads of Lumber, 9 each of Coal and Oats, 7 of Barley, 6 of Wheat, 5 of Staves, 3 of Feed and 1 each of Corn and Salt."

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Nov. 26, 1869:

Coal—Flying Dutchman, Watkins; Anna Jane, Geneva; Champion, Geneva; Teresa, Geneva; Wm. Irving, Geneva; Lourette, Watkins; W. C. Gage, Geneva; Fanny Matteson, Geneva; M. R. Brown, Geneva.

Wheat—North Star, Buffalo; Put. Hitchcock, Buffalo; Belle, Buffalo; Frank Sherman, Buffalo; A. McMullen, Buffalo; L. B. Hiles, Buffalo.

Oats—Island Home, Buffalo; Thomas Wilson, Buffalo; Dan Brown, Montezuma; J. P. Knettles, Buffalo; Estella, Buffalo; Three Sisters, Buffalo; New Delight, Buffalo; J. E. Gillespie, Watkins.

Feed—Chas. Schuyler, Oswego; M. Miller, Oswego; Thos. Dunbar, Oswego.

Lumber—Bill Morse, Oswego; James Bowley, Buffalo; Geo. McChesney, Oswego; W. H. Bell, Oswego; Alfred and Albert, Buffalo; General Wadsworth, Buffalo; Henry Beckwith, Buffalo; C. A. Crandall, Buffalo; Irving Woods, Oswego; H. D. Conger, Buffalo; D. Bell, Buffalo; Bpla Andes, Rome; Fred. Griffen, Utica; James Hyland Boonville; Charles Downer, Boonville; R. W. Owen, Buffalo; A. S. Page, Oswego.

Mixed—S. S. Ellsworth, Geneva; Josephine, Utica; Mandana, Montezuma; Camden, Utica.

Staves—Idaho, Buffalo; Simon Cohen, Buffalo; Gleaner, Buffalo; Flying Frenchman, Rochester; Lone Star, Rochester.

Corn—Dan Harris, Little Falls.

Salt—Clint Vicory, Salina.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 90,558 hides; sales, 78,400 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 7,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 10,800 Dry Entre Rios, to arrive, 22@23 lbs., 22¼c.@22¾c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 3,200 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@21 lbs., 21¾c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 650 Dry California, 20½ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 17 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 750 Dry Parnahiba, 14½ lbs., 18c., gold; 7,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs., private terms; 12,500 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Matamoras, 24½ lbs., private terms; 1,450 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 21c.; 1,500 Dry West Indies, 15 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry-salted Parnahiba, 27 lbs., 14c., gold; 550 Dry-salted Savanilla, private terms; 550 Dry-salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 16c. currency; 4,800 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 50@60 lbs., 11c.@12c.; 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, 65 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., private terms; 350 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., 11¼c.; 2,700 City Slaughters, 68@72 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 109,700 Hides and 750 Bales, (same time last year, 62,000—year before, 152,100,) as follows: 68,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 800 Dry Montevideo, 3,100 Dry Rio Grande, 1,000 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Central American, 7,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 700 Dry Havana, 3,900 Dry Sierra Leone, 1,000 Dry Zanzibar, 600 Dry West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 2,600 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres, 5,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet-salted California, 750 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request, including New-York State at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,248 bales; exports 376 bales.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been fair at unaltered figures. The day's receipts were only 1,259 Sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet but steady to-day. Small lots of Porto Rico have been sold at 70c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New crop, Porto Rico, at 65c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@55c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 75.@85c., ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed, ⅌ gallon	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	65c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	45c.@50c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	75c.@85c.

PETROLEUM—Influenced in part by the decline in gold, which tended to lessen the export movement, the market has been generally depressed, and without notable activity to-day. Crude has been in better supply and light demand at 19½c.@20c., in bulk, with sales of 1,250 bbls.; 24½c.@25c. in shipping order here, 24¾c.@25c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, 16¾c.@17c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, with sales of 1,000 bbls. there, for December, at 16¾c., ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 880 bbls. arrived. Refined has been very moderately dealt in, and quoted cheaper, sales having been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for November delivery at from 32¾c.@32½c., closing with 32½c. bid and 32¾c. asked; 2,500 bbls. do., for December, at 32¾c.@33c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for November, at 32¼c.@32⅝c., and 3,060 bbls. do., for December, at 33⅛c.@34c., closing at about 33⅛c.@33¼c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg, the prevailing figures were 32¾c.@33c. for November, and 33¾c.@34c. for December. The receipts of Refined here were 1,591 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,530 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 16,960 bbls. The export clearances hence of Refined were 1,300 bbls. for Malaga, and 1,050 bbls. for Seville. Standard White, in cases, has been very quiet at about 39½c.@40c., and Prime White at 40c.@40½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is dull at 10¾c.@11¼c., in bbls., and 16¼c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $33 50 for old Western Mess, $32 50 for new Western and City Mess, $27@$30 50 for old and new Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for old and new Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. new Mess, seller February, at $30 50 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs are quiet and depressed at from 13¼c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are in slack request at unchanged rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 80 pkgs., at 12c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@18c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is quiet, yet steady. Sales have been reported of 45 boxes, chiefly City, at 17⅛c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in light supply, and held with increasing firmness, on, however, a rather limited inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tierces and bbls., at 18c.@19½c. for No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19c. for prime City, and 19c. for prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller February, at 18⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef is more active at former prices. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $28@$32 ⅌ tierce; sales 175 tierces. Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $15@$21 for Old, and $32@$33, chiefly at $32 50, for New, ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Prime Butter continues scarce and in demand; other kinds are very quiet. We quote: State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@48c.; and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,600 pkgs. Cheese continues in light demand at from 10c.@18c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 4,659 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been in quite moderate request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 332 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10¾c.@12c., chiefly on the basis of 11c.@11⅛c. for fair to very good refining grades; 105 boxes Havana at 11c.@11¾c., and 1,364 bags low grade Bahia at 10½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba at 11c.@11⅛c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅝c.@12c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12⅛c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11⅛c.@13c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¾c.@11⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in slack demand at from 13¾c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 83,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c.@10⅝c., chiefly at 10⅝c.; also 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and lower, sales having been reported of 425 bbls., in lots, at from $1 03½@$1 08 ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 963 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the line of Grain engagements, but at low rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,300 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 9-32d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 53,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d. ⅌ bushel; and 50 packages Tallow at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl., and 32,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d., by sail, and 6d. by steam, ⅌ bushel. For other ports, the reported engagements were not important.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The following members: Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

On motion, Assistant Alderman Gibney took the chair, and the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That William Henry Hart be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Constantine Donohoe, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That permission be given to John Mahon to lay crosswalk from northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-sixth-street to northeast corner of Forty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue; also, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; and Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue. To place and light gas lamps on both sides of Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street; to lay gas mains, erect lamp posts, and light street lamps in Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Niel, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

Resolution, To repeal resolution for paving Thirty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved July nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Cunningham—15.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Roberts—1.

On motion, the Board took a recess until four o'clock P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869—4 o'clock P. M.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Pettit, Roberts—3.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROOKLYN MARKET,

Adams-st. and Fulton-st., near Myrtle-av., opposite City Hall, will be open in about two weeks. A few stands still to be disposed of, and those wishing to keep open evenings can take stands in store No. 357 Fulton-st., connecting with general market. Apply on premises.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

STORAGE FOR HAY.

In fireproof warehouse, 58th-st. and 10th-av.; capacity for 10,000 bales. Apply to

C. R. WOODS & CO., No. 21 Jay-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RECTIFIERS, COMplete and in good order; also, cisterns, &c. Apply to CRARY & PIKE, No. 29 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

VELVETS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

MANTILLA SILK VELVETS,
$4 50 and $6 50 per yard, 30 inches wide.

REAL LYONS, BEST MAKES,
$10 50, $12 50 and $14 50 per yard,
30, 32 and 34 inches wide.

BLACK AND COLORED
BONNET SILK VELVETS,
At $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per yard.

SPECIALTIES.

SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

BOILED BLACK RIBBONS, 7 inches wide, $1 per yard.

FINE VELVETEENS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 60, Black and Colored.

SATINS, Colored and Black, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

Line of three dollar STRIPED SATINS clearing at $1 50 per yard.

WAX DOLLS, 5c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c. and 95c.

COLORED AND SHADED RIBBON VELVETS at 50c. on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, ORNAMENTS, LEATHER SATCHELS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, &c., &c.

LOT OF TRIMMINGS AND SILK FRINGES closing at 20c. on the dollar.

REAL LACES.

EMBROIDERIES AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK READY THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

OUR BEST KID GLOVES

At $1 and $1 80. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
In case of a rent in fitting we give a sound pair; this is what our warrant means.

WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES
at 50c. and 75c. the pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
CORNER STORE,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

BONNET DEPARTMENT.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
CROWDED WITH EVERYTHING FASHIONABLE.
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
STOCK LARGEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY!
OUR KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS ARE OFFERING AT ABOUT
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
CORNER STORE,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS

AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
WILL FIND
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 50c. TO $5.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS AND CUFFS, 25c. UP.
NEEDLEWORK CHEMISETTES, 50c. TO $3.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, 6c. UP.
THE NEW STYLE FLUTED COLLARS, 10c.

BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED, 10c. TO 75c.
LADIES' NEEDLEWORK DO., 15c. TO $8.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 40c. TO $25.
LACE-BORDERED DO., 5c. TO 31c.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. TO $1.

BARGAINS IN VELVETS AND RIBBONS.

BONNET RIBBONS, 10c. TO 50c.
NECK RIBBONS, 6c. TO 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c. TO $2.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c. TO 15c.
VELVET RIBBONS, 25c. a piece up.
VELVETS BY THE YARD, 3c. up.
CLOSING OUT VELVETEENS, 50c. yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c. yard up.
BEST SILK PLUSHES, 75c. yard.

BARGAINS IN TRIMMINGS.

SILK FRINGES, 25c. to $10 piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $1 piece.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, 25c. to $1 piece.
BLACK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. to $3 piece.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING OUT.

ALL OUR ROUND HATS CLOSING OUT.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

JOSEPH KID GLOVES, genuine, 75c. PAIR.
ALEXANDRA KID GLOVES, genuine, 99c. PAIR.
Fine Lot of GENTS' GLOVES, 75c. PAIR.
Auction Lot of KID GLOVES, 25c., 50c.
Lots of GLOVES, 12½c. and 25c. PAIR.
HOSIERY Closing Out, 12½c. to 50c.

WORKED WORSTED PATTERNS, 50c. UP.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS closing out, 10c. ounce.

BARGAINS IN KNICKKNACKS.

BUTTONS OF EVERY KIND, CHEAP.
JEWELRY VERY LOW, 5c. to $1.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c. to 25c. pair.
JEWELRY SETS closing at 25c. to 75c.

Holiday Goods.

OPENING 150 CASES HOLIDAY GOODS.
DOLLS, TEA SETS, FANCY BOXES, PARIAN GOODS.
CIGAR AND JEWELRY BOXES, ALL UNDER PRICE.
DOLLS COMMENCING AT 5c. to $5.
INDUCEMENTS TO FAIRS AND THE TRADE.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION between the heirs of the late Matthew Morgan and Hickson W. Field.—Will be sold at public auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of E. Randolph Robinson, Referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property known as the New-York Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 184 feet, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place and Waverley-place, excepting the lot on the corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 52 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

Perfect title in fee simple.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. MEAD and RALPH A. MEAD, bankrupts.—The subscriber, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the salesrooms of Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount, Nos. 150 and 152 Duane-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following assets, which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: Thirty-nine cases and two trunks, containing ready-made clothing, furnishing goods, tailors' trimmings and piece goods, and three bales burlaps, being the stock of a clothing manufacturer.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass.

GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,
Massachusetts District.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, Monday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

3,280 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo brig Rebecca, from Messina.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, CARVINGS, BRONZES, SEVRES, PORCELAIN AND VENETIAN GLASS, FURS, OBJECTS D'ART ET DE VERTU, CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.,

To be sold at auction by
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. [illegible], AT
7½ o'clock, at the
"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, s. w. corner of 12th-st.,
By order of the
BARON H. A. DE RIVIERE,
Previous to his departure South.

The above collection will be found to comprise a number of very fine and curious antique Japanese bronzes and porcelains, a superb dinner and dessert service of Sevres from the Baron Kouchlieff; one antique Newensburg clock mounted in precious stones, exquisite Venetian glassware, curious silver cups, &c., inlaid with gold, bas relievos and statues by Thorwalsden, court costumes, rich Russian furs, Polar bear robes and rugs, Egyptian bronze clocks, French do., medallion paintings by Careme and others, albums of drawings, two rapiers superbly mounted and inlaid, antique carved bedroom furniture en suite, richly and curiously carved; South America pottery and curiosities, Japanese ware, &c., &c., forming a valuable and rare collection of curiosities desirable to connoisseurs. They will be sold without reserve as above, and are

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

QUARTERMASTER STORES, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Armory-square, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of 93,000 knit shirts, new, together with tents, knapsacks, metallic scales, pick-axes, shovels, spades, blankets, bootees, &c., &c. Also, Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of

10 horses.	9,000 feet oak, ash and hickory lumber.
16 mules.	7,700 feet white pine joist.
27 army wagons.	7,000 feet flooring, new.
100 water buckets.	1,400 lbs. scrap iron.

And numerous other articles.

The attention of farmers and others is called to the very superior quality of the mules offered, being selected animals, and are sold because no longer required.

TERMS—Cash on day of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

D. G. THOMAS,
Captain, M. S. K., U. S. A.,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

5,000 Overcoats, mounted.
2,000 Overcoats, foot.
5,000 Pair Trousers, mounted.
5,000 Pair Trousers, foot.
5,000 Jackets, mounted.
10,000 United States Eleven-pound Blankets.
10,000 Infantry Frock Coats, blue.
5,000 Infantry Frock Coats, black.
5,000 Enfield Rifles.
5,000 Remington's Pistols.
A lot of army Shoes and Boots.

The goods can be seen at H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.'S, New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood piano, velvet tapestry, Brussels carpets, rich curtains, beds, mattresses, silverware, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 143 East 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the entire very rich furniture and carpets, curtains, piano, &c., of the house. The furniture is of the richest and most expensive character, having been made especially to order by Pottier & Stymers, Roux, and other first-class makers; carved and inlaid, and with the most expensive silk reps and velvet coverings. Lace and other curtains, superb parlor suites, rich rosewood pianoforte, made by Hallet & Davis, the best hair mattresses and spring beds, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues early at the house on the morning of sale.

EDWARD THEALL, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

THE SECOND AND MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WORKS OF ART will take place on the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3d and 4th of December, when examples of the most eminent artists of the French, German and American schools may be obtained. The above comprise about one hundred and fifty superb paintings and will be sold without any reserve. On view, with catalogues, day and evening until sale.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—On MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869, at 10 A. M., at private stable, in Washington-alley, near 5th-av. and Washington-square, the following property, viz.:

One pair carriage horses, 16 hands high.
One bay and one gray.
One close coach in perfect order.
One open barouch in perfect order.
One rockaway.
Two sets double harness.
Two sets single harness.
Also, blankets, robes, halters, stable fixtures, &c.

By order of J. L. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Executor.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—TUESDAY, Nov. 30, and following days, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., GREAT SALE OF BOOKS—in quantities and singly, to suit purchasers—comprising holiday books, juveniles, standard and miscellaneous works, elegantly illustrated books, &c., &c. Also, a very large quantity of Catholic and Episcopal prayer books. Catalogues ready.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at No. 27 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a lot of goods, consisting of dry goods and fancy goods; also, two glass cases, being part of the estate of Moses Nelson, bankrupt.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

By order, CHAS. GERDING, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, AT 10 1-2 A. M., at No. 123 South Oxford-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Elegant rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatelle by Roux, very fine-toned seven octave piano, splendid library, bookcase and buffett, made to order (of English pollard oak) in London for the present owner, marble-top hallstand, bagatelle board, chamber set, China, fine cut-glass, kitchen utensils, plants, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, plaintiff, against THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of October, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 12, 1869.

BARRETTS & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

BARRETTS & REDFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
n8-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Kings—MONROE B. WASHBURN, plaintiff, against ALBERT HEBBARD, JOHN P. ONDERDONK and ISAAC L. WADLEIGH, defendants—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 17 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demand in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 3, 1869.

POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1869.

POPE, THOMPSON & CATLIN,
n8-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. HEINEMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN L. JANEWAY and GEORGE N. TOWNSEND, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Comp. not ser.)—To the defendants named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 25, 1869.

SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.

SMITH & COLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n8-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ISRAEL HIRSCH, plaintiff, against SARA BLOCH HIRSCH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, 20th November, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.
n22-law6wM*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEAT THREE-QUARter Clarence, built by Brewster, of Broome-st., but little used, good as new. Price $1,[illegible]; cost $1,[illegible]. Inquire at No. 116 East 17th-st.

HANDSOME ONE-HORSE COUPE for sale, with set of harness and livery, all in perfect order, good as new. Apply at the stable of RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS, [illegible]-st., west of [illegible]-av.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOW-case Doors.—HOFFMAN & FRISCH, showcase manufacturers, No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
WILLIAM TELL, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Signors Lefranc, Reyna and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Messrs. Haigh, Drayton and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Characters by Messrs. Davenport, Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FIRE FLY. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
BARIUS DUTTON. Leading character by Mr. Robinson.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAUSTUS, PANTOMIME, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Several Fenian demonstrations have recently been made in various localities in Ireland. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were characterized by considerable disorder, and a number of houses were stoned during the march of the processions, denominated in the dispatches "mobs."

The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States by Denmark, it is officially announced at Copenhagen, has been postponed for six months.

The Spanish Government, it is said, are about to restore the Constitutional Guarantees. The Republican Deputies who had alienated themselves from the Cortes, returned yesterday in a body.

A private ball took place at the Tuileries in Paris on Saturday evening. Minister WASHBURNE was invited.

The unfavorable reports in regard to the condition of the Suez Canal, are publicly contradicted by the Chief Engineer of the work, M. LESSEPS, and attention is called to the fact that fifty vessels have passed through the canal safely during the last ten days, and returned. Two steamers, of 2,400 tons burden, have passed through the canal, and its success is pronounced assured.

Dispatches from Madrid bring the intelligence of a formidable reactionary conspiracy at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, and its discovery; many arrests have been made, and the chief conspirator is reported to have committed suicide.

The Paris *Patrie* of yesterday says that an ultimatum has been sent by the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, with a threat of deposition, and the appointment of the Khédivè's brother in the event of noncompliance.

A vote of censure upon the Government was lost on Saturday in the Spanish Cortes by 146 to 35. The number of volunteers sent to Cuba is now said by Madrid dispatches to be 30,000, but General SICKLES informs the State Department that 7,000 is all that have been sent.

The members of the Ecumenical Council will meet at the Vatican on the 8th of December, and after the ceremonies preliminary to the opening the Pope will declare the Council opened.

GENERAL.

Two parties of litigants in Pulaski County, Ky., met in Somerset, the county seat, and, after a preliminary fight, opened fire upon each other, and kept it up until three were killed and one mortally wounded, when being out of ammunition a truce was agreed to. They were about to renew the fight on obtaining ammunition, when they were warned off by armed citizens.

The Grant powder mills, at San Francisco, Cal., exploded on Friday night. Dr. CUSEMANS, a chemist, and superintendent of the works, and two other men, were instantly killed, another wounded, and eight Chinese laborers seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. A large quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in the building.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON has declined the nomination for delegate to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention from Greene County.

The bond for $10,000 in the case of DAN NOBLE, on an indictment for grand larceny, was filed in the County Clerk's office of Tioga County, N. Y., on the 25th inst.

POOR B. FOSTER, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco, Cal., *Morning Call*, died suddenly on Friday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to continue the sale of gold and purchase of bonds through the month of December.

In the Atlantic and Great Western Railway suit, at Akron, Ohio, on Saturday, the resignation of JAY GOULD, as Receiver of the Road, to take effect Jan. 1, 1870, was read, on the condition that the Erie Railway operate the said road and its branches, under the lease of 1868, until the foreclosure of the mortgage is perfected. Judge REUBEN HITCHCOCK, of Paines-

In Johnson County, Ark., last week, a planter named JOHNSON, in an altercation, was attacked by three laborers armed with knives. He defended himself also with a knife, and in the affray killed two of his assailants, mortally wounded the third, and, although receiving twenty wounds himself, will probably recover.

ville, Ohio, was then appointed Receiver in GOULD's place. This ends the case until the next Court, when the foreclosure comes up.

The *Diario* of Havana, referring to the *Tribune* dispatch of Friday, in regard to the rendezvous of Spanish war vessels in the Harbor of New-York, denies the statement, calls the story an "invention," the object of which is to excite Americans against Spain, and further adds that the publication is for the purpose of producing irritation.

The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday night, at Richmond, Va., ratified the contract with certain New-York capitalists for the completion of the road.

Advices received in Havana on Saturday, from the interior of the island, denote the prevalence of an alarming state of suffering from famine. The troops under Colonel HIDALGO, are reported to have found a hut near Palma-Soriano, containing the bodies of eight persons, who had died of starvation.

A petition, to be presented to Congress, in behalf of Cuba, has been circulated in Philadelphia, Penn., during the last three days, and has thus far been signed by 13,000 persons.

At a citizen's meeting held at Utica on Friday night $41,000 were subscribed for the purpose of building a new City Hall.

The full election returns in Newfoundland show the election of twenty-one anti-Confederates and nine Confederates.

The Dominion Government has received dispatches from the Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL confirmatory of the Winnepeg insurrection, but hopes are entertained that the half-breeds will be satisfied when the proper explanations are made and quiet restored.

The Bank of New-Orleans has brought a suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company, claiming damages in the amount of $1,700, for an alleged mistake in reporting the New-York Gold Market, one per cent above the market price, on a certain day, by which error the bank lost the amount claimed in transacting its foreign exchange business upon the basis as stated in the dispatch.

LOCAL.

One hundred and fifty laboring men, who were induced to pay $5 each into the hands of a concern that promised to convey them to New-Orleans and procure them lucrative employment there on the levee, discovered on Saturday that the whole thing was a swindle, and that those engaged in it had disappeared. They are without remedy.

A German, named CORNELIUS STAHL, was murdered in HESSE's lager beer saloon, No. 32 Bowery-street, Newark, at an early hour yesterday morning. The murderer is still at large.

A large party of Mormon Missionaries from Utah, has arrived in the Atlantic States. Five of them are at present in this City.

On Saturday afternoon, while Miss MARY WARNER, of Waverley, L. I., was attending a marriage ceremony in the Catholic Church at Hunter's Point, she was robbed of a pocketbook containing $160.

From a statement of the business done by the New-York Post Office with Europe for the month of October last, it appears that the total number of letters received and forwarded were 786,491, and the postage collected on the same amounted to $97,750 99.

The City and the State—The Demand for Separation.

The recent election frauds in this City and Brooklyn have given a fresh impetus in Western New-York to the feeling in favor of a division of the State, which was begotten some time ago by the corrupting influence exercised on the Legislature at Albany by the New-York politicians and speculators. It was at first said, and not without a show of reason, that no Legislature, composed as our State Legislatures are, in the main, of farmers and lawyers in very moderate circumstances, could remain pure, as long as it had to manage the affairs of cities like New-York and Brooklyn; and that, therefore, the best thing the country districts could do to avoid being dragged down to the city level of morality, and save their lawgivers from irretrievable debasement, was to cut New-York City and the river counties adrift, and let them set up for themselves and cure their own diseases.

This idea was eagerly taken hold of, and has been preached for some years back with more or less earnestness and persistence by several prominent papers, and some prominent politicians in Western New-York. The frauds at the Presidential election revealed the fact that the rascality of the municipal politicians was such that the country districts could no longer feel certain that their votes would count for anything any more at any election. The Tammany arrangements for overcoming them having been apparently brought to perfection, the Rochester *Chronicle* now says there will never be another honest expression of popular sentiment in this State at a general election till the proposed separation is accomplished.

Now this feeling and this talk are not at all unnatural. The spectacle which the Government of this City has presented for the last fifteen years, and the influence it has exercised on the State Government, have been quite enough to disgust decent people in the rest of the State with the connection, and warrant their wishing to cut it. But we would remind our country cousins that the connection between New-York State and New-York City is not a thing of yesterday, is not merely political, and cannot be dissolved by a popular vote. They are bound together by ties which one generation did not create, and which one generation cannot destroy. New-York is not only the commercial capital of the State, but it is the natural or real capital, and must always remain so, no matter where the Legislature sits, and no matter whether it belongs to the same political organization with the western counties or not. It is the port at the mouth of the great river of the State, and is the great market for all the State commodities, and for the supply of all State wants. Moreover, it is the point at which the whole canal and railroad systems of the State, laboriously built up by fifty years' labor, concentrate. In fact, it may be said, that anybody who holds New-York holds the rest of the State by the throat; and it is even more foolish to talk of its being a matter of indifference to the rest of the State who governs it, or how it is governed, than to talk of its making no difference to the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley what power holds New-Orleans. The interests of New-York City and those of the western farmers are inextricably mingled. If the State were cut in two to-morrow, the merchants and capitalists and speculators of this City would have the strongest interest still in the deliberations of the country Legislature sitting at Syracuse, or Rochester, or Buffalo, and would have a thousand things to ask of it, or to fear from it, and, therefore, a thousand reasons for buying it up, if it were purchaseable; and we honestly confess that from all we have seen, we doubt if agricultural virtue is of such tough texture that New-York money would produce no effect on it, if only it came from another State.

New-York City is suffering to-day from certain defects in a Constitution which the country districts had more to do with drawing than it had. That Constitution has not worked well anywhere; it has worked less well in New-York than in other places, because New-York happens to be the weakest point in the State organization. The duty of the State at large now is to adapt its political system to its weakest places, and not simply to arcadian districts in the country, in which probably any government or no government would work well. The great obstacle, for instance, to a change in the present judicial system has been the contentment of the country with its elected Judges. Bad as the results of the elective system have been in the City, it has been found difficult to get even a hearing from the country voters on the question of a change, they, apparently, considering that it was none of their business how justice was administered in a district containing half the population of the State, and a very large proportion of its property.

The adoption of the Judiciary amendment to the Constitution leads us to hope that better things are in store for us, and that the country districts are at last waking up to the conviction that they are bound to the City by other than material bonds. We think the good people in New-York City can safely promise that if the country districts will go to work, and give us a good judicial system, we can put an end to the election frauds. These frauds would not be possible, would not be attempted, if it were not for the condition of the Courts. It is to bad Judges that we owe the thousands on thousands of forged certificates of naturalization which played so prominent a part in HOFFMAN's election, and which will, as long as the City Judiciary is what it is, play a prominent part in every election. Give us Police Magistrates before whom we can take a "repeater," or cheating or bullying Inspector, with the certainty that they will commit him for trial, and Judges who will not release him on *habeas corpus*, but will, if convicted, give him the full penalty of the law, and we may safely promise to make elections in New-York as honest and orderly as they can be made in any large centre of population. The condition of the Judiciary, in fact, lies at the root of all our evils; and the country may as well make up its mind that it cannot get rid of us, and had better help us to grow better.

Business Depression—A Cloud with a Silver Lining.

There can be no use in disguising the fact, even if it were possible, that a profound anxiety pervades the business community in regard to the coming year. The long-predicted "*shrinkage*," which has been so often falsely prophecied that people have come to doubt its ever occurring, seems at length really to have begun. Prices of commodities have undoubtedly begun to fall; the currency is slowly but steadily appreciating, and the result is, as was to be expected, a temporary slackness and dullness in almost all branches of business, and considerable tightness in the money market. One of our most intelligent financial organs has argued recently that there can be no general contraction going on, as the volume of currency remains the same. But it should be remembered that a relative contraction may take place without a direct calling in of the currency afloat. We may be doing more business with the same volume of exchange. This must now be the fact. Each year, owing to the enormous immigration and the profits of production in such favored regions as ours, there is a considerable increase of national capital, and, therefore, of business and exchanges. The South, moreover, has surpassed her normal annual increase of production during the past three years. Owing to the character, too of her laboring population, she is absorbing more of our currency than she ever did in former years. That is, the negroes keep the greenbacks they have earned, and hoard them with the object of ultimately buying land. There are more exchanges now throughout the country—or, in other words, there is more business—than there was three years ago, so that relatively the currency is not so redundant as it was then, though still far beyond our needs.

The appreciation, too, of the currency, or "the fall in gold," is a matter partly metaphysical as well as financial—that is, it depends on the general feeling and confidence of the public, as well as on laws of economy.

There is now a general expectation abroad in the community that prices are beginning to fall,—and that a dollar will be worth more in value a few months hence than it is now. Consequently, consumers hesitate to buy except what is absolutely necessary; dealers and jobbers are forced to make smaller purchases or "to carry" heavy stocks; manufacturers and importers find themselves with large quantities of goods on hand, which they are anxious to dispose of, as their price may continually fall. Money is in demand to carry these various articles, or keep dealers afloat till they find purchasers. But lenders are becoming timid in face of a falling market, and great stringency shows itself, especially in the Western cities.

This is without doubt, all of it, a healthful process—the first step toward a sound financial condition. The great body of the community are benefited by it, as all commodities will become cheaper, and above all, business will at length settle itself on a sound basis of exchange. It should never for a moment be forgotten that those who are injured most by an inconvertible currency are the consumers—the great masses of the people.

In general, the country is strong and rich; one large portion—the South—exceptionally prosperous; many great interests are in an unusually vigorous condition, so that we were never better able to bear the strain [illegible], if we return gradually and cautiously, to a healthy, natural financial state.

The Erie Scandal and Judge Balcom's Corrected Order.

No order made by the Courts was ever received with greater satisfaction by the honest portion of the community than that of Judge MURRAY, removing JAY GOULD and his confederates in the Erie Board, enjoining their interference in its affairs, and naming a referee before whom they and others could be compelled to appear and disclose their reckless conduct in the management of the affairs of that Company. And no order, even of Judge BARNARD, was ever received with more surprise and regret than that of Judge BALCOM, prepared in the Erie palace, in this City, at the very moment that the officers of justice were trying in vain to penetrate the cordon of sentinels, paid with Erie money to enable these suspended delinquents to set at defiance Judge MURRAY's order; forbidding even the service of the order of Judge MURRAY, and especially preventing the public examination of GOULD, FISK and LANE. We have already called attention to the extraordinary character of this action of Judge BALCOM, and to the peculiar circumstances that surrounded it. The subject has attracted great attention, and in another column we give some of the comments which the proceeding has elicited from other journals of this City. These comments come from journals of every shade of political opinion; and their concurrence on essential points may be accepted as an indication of the strength of the current of public opinion and the direction in which it runs. They afford the hope that the public mind at length begins to realize the perils as well as the infamy of the scandal which proceedings like those of Judges BALCOM and BARNARD bring upon our judicial system. Not a single newspaper of character has a word to say in defence of the extraordinary course of those Judges, or in mitigation of the frauds and wrong-doing which Judge MURRAY's action is designed to arrest and punish.

We now learn that Judge BALCOM feels the necessity of attempting to correct what he seems to feel he did rather incorrectly. Our complaint against him was not, however, that he performed an irregular and mischievous act incorrectly, but that he did it at all. It is beyond all correction; it admits neither of defence nor extenuation. But we now have his new edition of his order, made on no notice to either party, on the motion of no one, but as his sole—we can scarcely say his voluntary—act. It is as follows:

> SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF DELAWARE.—Joseph H. Ramsey *vs.* The Erie Railway Company and others.—Ordered that the order granted in this action, by me, on the 24th day of November, instant, be and the same is hereby *corrected* and modified so as to read as follows: Let all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff in this action, including all proceedings before PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., as referee, be stayed until the defendants can make a motion in the proper county to have the injunction and orders, granted by Justice MURRAY, set aside and vacated, said stay not to exceed twenty days. But this order shall not prevent the service upon any of the defendants of the summons and complaint, injunction and orders granted by Justice MURRAY in the action prior to the 24th instant.
>
> Dated BINGHAMTON, Nov. 26, 1869.
>
> RANSOM BALCOM.
> Justice of the Supreme Court.

The order thus corrected was this:

> SUPREME COURT.—Joseph H. Ramsey *vs.* The Erie Railway Company et al.—On the annexed notice of motion, the summons and complaint and the other papers served herein by the plaintiff, it is ordered that all proceedings in this action on the part of the plaintiff, *including particularly the service of any orders or* papers herein, other than the summons and complaint, and also including all proceedings before PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., the referee named in an order made herein, be stayed until the entry of an order upon the motion specified in the said notice, stay not to exceed twenty days.
>
> RALSOM BALCOM,
> Justice of the Supreme Court.
>
> Nov. 24, 1869.

Thus, after GOULD & Co. have been fortified for several days, with the Erie books and moneys in their possession, in the "Grand Opera Palace," Judge BALCOM corrects himself and allows the orders of the Court to be served on them, Judge BARNARD having, in the meantime, enjoined their service!

But the noticeable feature of Judge BALCOM's corrected order is his persistent refusal to allow FISK, GOULD, LANE, or any of their confederates or other persons, to be examined before a referee. He absolutely prevents an oath being administered to or a question being asked of these men, or of their confederates, until there shall be a hearing on affidavits; he don't say when. Being neither lawyers nor judges, we are unable to see why such an examination would not be harmless, or why it would not afford just the information which the Court needs and the interests of honesty and public justice demand; nor can we see why either Judge BALCOM or Judge BARNARD should refuse to allow Judge MURRAY to proceed with it. Will it, in their estimation, be a public calamity to know the truth as to the Erie stock issues?—as to the stock speculations conducted by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co.?—as to the late gold gambling operations, or as to any of the frauds and concealments of the Erie managers? If any individual inconvenience would be caused thereby, we presume that any witness, when called, may object to an examination, and apply for protection to either of these Judges. We respectfully suggest, therefore, that Judge BALCOM again correct his order and allow the examination to proceed.

The Republican Schism in Virginia.

If there were ever any doubt as to which of the two wings of the Republican Party in Virginia should receive the sympathy and support of that party throughout the country, the recent conduct of the extremists in the Richmond Convention must surely have removed it. A more impracticable and preposterous set of ideas cannot well be conceived than those which the Convention has put forth. On the other hand, the members who, in indignation and disgust, left the Convention and held a meeting for the purpose of reorganization, showed themselves to be cordially in harmony with the views and purposes of the Administration and of Republicans everywhere.

The whole theory of the Convention is based on the assumption that the late election was "a Confederate triumph," achieved by "intimidation and fraud." The seceding Convention declared that the declarations of the address to Congress on the danger to Republicans in the State, were untrue; and the speakers all suggested that the real trouble was a desire to go beyond bounds, in proscription and denunciation. Can it be for a moment supposed that, with such testimony, Congress will listen to the absurd proposals of those who would undo what has been so happily done?

The address declares the present Legislature to be "disloyal and illegal," which is a mere reckless reflection on Congress, the President, the military authorities, and the Legislature and people of Virginia. It asks a new election, which is ridiculous; and it demands "a military force sufficient to protect Republicans in their rights," which is more preposterous yet. This body seems, as we said yesterday, to regard Congress as a kind of panacea or nostrum, to be used for all political ills and failures, and to be had at need by all would-be officeholders.

Now, it must be remembered that most, even of the withdrawing members have been accounted hitherto extremely radical, though probably now they should be denominated moderate radicals; but it is clear that, while they took with them about one-half of the original Convention in numbers, they took much more than half of its influence and power. Among them were two of the Republican members elected to Congress, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, several members of the Legislature, and Mr. HINE, the leader of the Constitutional Convention. The result will be, we think, that all Republicans in Virginia will see the necessity of conforming their policy to the principles and views of that party throughout the country. Probably some of the extremists will be "sloughed off;" but the main body will be able to carry the State for any sound and moderate Republican, as against those malign influences of which the Convention appeared to be so much in dread.

As to Congress, we hope it will promptly declare "a plague o' both your Houses;" that it will pay no attention whatever to either address; or if it does pay attention, that it will do so solely for the purpose of rebuking such applications, and thereby warning the applicants that Congress is not the place for settling local disputes between partisans in States which have Governments of their own. The men who now invoke Congressional interference in behalf of intolerance and disorganization, are, for the most part, mere demagogues, who care more for their own sinister objects than for the pacification of the State or the welfare of the country.

Reform and Reconstruction in the Navy.

The brief anticipatory notice our Washington Correspondence has given of the Navy Department report, shows that this will be an important document. For example, we are told that it will recommend the total reorganization of the navy, with the "sales of all the old and worthless vessels of the Isherwood class" and the construction of new and serviceable ships to supply their places. Now, the so-called Isherwood vessels not only form a great part of our navy, but some of its most recent and most costly additions. They represent millions upon millions of dollars, and they constitute, among other things, nearly the whole of our new screw fleet.

It was a shame, with the tremendous expenses of the war upon us, to allow a man like the late chief of the steam bureau to go on building ships to be pronounced "worthless" on investigation. The twenty "light draughts" were so many monuments of engineering blundering, since they are apparently good for nothing. Their plans were wretched; and the faults in this respect were repeatedly pointed out to the Department by well-known practical shipbuilders and professional engineers during their construction. The contract price of each was $395,000; the sum already expended on each, to improve it, has made the cost $538,000; and the contractors have declared that, to save them from loss, their vessels ought to be paid for at the rate of $700,000 apiece. And now we are told that they are "worthless;" or, in other words, that, multiplying these last figures by twenty, between $11,000,000 and $14,000,000 have been flung into the sea.

Again, there have been stored at the various navy yards no less than fourteen sets of engines that have no ships to go in. These shipless engines cost $400,000 apiece, making a total of $5,600,000 stored away.

But this is not the worst of the story. All these engines have been constructed on the chimerical Isherwood theory, which the Department is about to officially pronounce worthless. Here is another enormous debt saddled on the country by the late Navy Department. Then, again, we have our screw vessels of the *Wampanoag* class, those of the *Piscataqua* class, and so on. The *Wampanoag* as a war ship has proved an utter failure. Everything was sacrificed to speed, in order to redeem her constructor's reputation in that particular. The consequence is that she carries a battery much too light for a war ship, while she can carry only about six days' supply of coal, and almost totally lacks sailing power. Hence she can only cruise to advantage under steam, and becomes so enormously expensive that she cannot be used even in time of peace, while she is so utterly unfitted for a war-ship that she could not be relied upon in time of war. No wonder that one of the leading scientific journals in England satirically said, "Our engineers, while reading the awful doings to be performed by this great destroyer, (the *Wampanoag*,) which could be sunk by a single gun from any fighting ship in our navy, will wonder how it happened that Mr. ISHERWOOD was ever intrusted with the design of her machinery. Long may he remain the Chief of the American Bureau of Steam Engineering! He is evidently 'the right man in the right place'—not for his own country, but for her possible future enemies."

This severe satire our Navy Department is now forced to pronounce well deserved. A Committee of experts has lately been investigating some of the Isherwood machinery, and the result has been what we have already spoken of. Tens of millions of dollars were virtually thrown away by the late Administration in this single direction; for although we must deduct any money that may be received from the sale of these engineering failures, a good portion of the machinery will probably go to the scrap heap, and the rest will yield but little by way of offset to these tremendous outlays. However, the Navy Department seem to have rightly decided. Sooner or later we must reorganize the wooden navy, and, starting afresh from where the disastrous career, in this respect, of the former Navy Department left it, build up from that point.

The Alabama Claims—Transfer of the Negotiations to Washington.

It has recently been asserted, and the assertion has also been contradicted, that negotiations for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims have been renewed. There is reason to believe that both statements are in a measure correct. We do not believe that Mr. MOTLEY has renewed the negotiations, for, if we are not mistaken, he had no instructions to do so;—in fact, he was instructed not to reopen them. But we have reason to believe that the British Government was officially notified some time since by the Secretary of State, that this Government was ready to receive any new proposition which the British Cabinet might choose to submit. This was a mere formal notification, necessary as a preliminary, and might be called an overture looking toward negotiations, but certainly not a reopening of them. It was simply a necessary formality in any event.

To this extent, therefore, and no more, the affirmative statement appears correct. There is, however, one condition which we hope to see our Government propose and insist upon before the subject is reopened. We allude to the necessity of the transfer of the negotiations from London to Washington. There are many reasons why this should be done. If we are ever to have a convention which will receive the approval of the Senate and the people, such a result is far more likely to be reached at Washington than at London.

This suggestion is no reflection upon Mr. MOTLEY; but we doubt whether even he, with all his ability and experience, and the failure of ADAMS and JOHNSON before him, could, in the atmosphere of London, reach a conclusion that would be thoroughly acceptable to the people of this country and their representatives. We are quite sure that Mr. MOTLEY does not covet the position of negotiator upon this question, and that he would much prefer to turn the matter over to Secretary FISH, to be conducted at Washington. There the settlement would be greatly expedited by the presence of all the members of the Government; by the presence of the Senate, including Mr. SUMNER; by the presence of the claims themselves, and by the presence of a public sentiment which would permit nothing to be proposed which it is not willing to approve.

Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, is an able man, thoroughly familiar with the questions involved, and we think we can assure our English friends that his judgment stands in no danger of being prejudiced by any gastronomical persuasions.

The transfer to Washington would, moreover, please the American people, and would involve no yielding by England of any point in the controversy. And, as a matter of courtesy and propriety, it seems to us that the British Government should apply at Washington for the bill of damages. It is reasonably certain that a favorable result will be reached in that event much sooner than if the negotiations are continued at London. We hope, therefore, that before Mr. FISH directs the reopening of the question, he will ascertain the feeling of the English Cabinet on this point.

A Pernicious Practice.

A case now pending before the Police Commissioners should teach public officials of all grades a lesson they greatly need. A man who committed perjury to obtain a position was appointed a policeman upon the recommendation of five politicians of local prominence who certified to his good character. The man thus indorsed is well known in the ward where his indorsers reside as a person who, within the past three years, has been arrested five times for larceny. Assuming that these gentlemen were not aware of the character of their *protégé* we do not see that the fact releases them from the dilemma in which they are placed. Yielding to political pressure, they signed the credentials of one whom they did not know, and thus directly aided in making a suspected thief a guardian of the property of others.

Yet these gentlemen only did what the majority of officials, from United States Senators to Aldermen, habitually do. The readiness of public men to sign the recommendations of all comers for office has done much to demoralize the public service. The appointing power cannot be expected to know all applicants personally, and must trust to their indorsers to become satisfied of their fitness and capacity. If, therefore, those whose influence is potent will not discriminate in the use of it, they need not be surprised to find that some most unworthy aspirant has obtained preferment through their aid. In recommending others for office let them take nothing for granted, but act only upon positive knowledge of the honesty and general fitness, to the possession of which they now ignorantly testify.

There are not many Judges in this City who distinguish themselves twice in one week by a severe and impartial performance of their duties. This honor, however, has fallen to Judge BEDFORD. He has administered a heavy punishment to a man who shot another "by mistake," and now he has sent a notorious thief to the State Prison for five years. This sentence is all the more commendable because it was pronounced on a man who could boast of powerful political influence. It may be said that a Judge deserves no thanks for doing his duty any more than a man deserves a prize for being honest. But such Judges are so scarce in this neighborhood that Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., is likely to acquire a lasting reputation. He is doing as much as one man can to wipe out the stain which rests upon the City Judiciary, and if he loses the confidence of the outlaws of society, he may console himself with the thought that he has won the respect of the public.

In answer to certain statements relative to pretended difficulties in navigating the Suez Canal, M. DE LESSEPS invites our attention to the fact that in ten days fifty vessels made the passage in safety. This is a more convincing proof of the increase of traffic than that which a contemporary in this City puts forward. It publishes the list of "overland" passengers by the regular Indian steamers, who were taken across the desert by the old and well-known railroad, as a remarkable evidence of the great use made of the canal—under the impression, apparently, that the Isthmus of Suez was never available for Indian traffic until now. M. DE LESSEPS will enjoy this unexpected testimony to his success.

The writer of the City article in the London *Times* is a good hater. His chiefs have modified their opinions with regard to the United States, but Mr. SAMPSON continues to grind out the old tune. It seems but the other day that he was crying up the Confederate loan with might and main, and proving by statistics that the North never could suppress the rebellion. People who followed his counsel had the pleasure of losing their money, but the "city editor" was on the safe side—*he* was well taken care of. Ever since the war came to an end Mr. SAMPSON has been warning his countrymen, directly or indirectly, to have nothing to do with United States bonds. In an article on Nov. 17 he once more utters ominous whispers about repudiation. "People who are liable for a debt are apt to complain of its burden," says he, and if the liability is held by foreigners the chances are—and so forth. Readers of that article know the old story. It is a pity that the "city editor" has not shared in the wonderful conversion of his chiefs.

Freemasons will be interested in learning that the nobleman who has been for twenty-six years at the head of their Order in England is now on the point of retiring. The Earl of ZETLAND is extremely popular among the English Masons, and a short time ago a magnificent testimonial was got up for him, but when the fact came to his knowledge he begged that the money might be devoted to the charitable institutions of the brotherhood. The Earl is now upward of seventy-four years old, and increasing infirmities have led him to resign a post of which he was always proud. We may add that he was one of the most liberal of Peers in his politics, and advocated the Ballot and triennial instead of septennial Parliaments. It is said that the new Grand Master will most likely be Earl DE GREY and RIPON, at present Deputy Grand Master.

Ladies who are anxious to mitigate the hardships which fall to the lot of poor working girls, may profitably consider a suggestion which we found the other day in the *Star*. Let several ladies club together and hire a house, and fit it up so as to afford lodgings for a certain number of girls. "Then gather from the various workshops, or through the mission, those hard-working daughters of poverty, and induct them into the mysteries and benefits of coöperative housekeeping." This is one of the numerous practical suggestions which might be offered. But, in reality, people who earnestly desire to do good will soon find out the way, in this direction as in every other.

The "interviewers" keep hard at it. If a man is shot, they hang about the room where the surgeon is attending to his wounds, and try to get at the sufferer's "opinions." Failing in that, they go off merrily to the "shootist," and publish any rigmarole he likes to put into their open mouths. Our respected fellow laborers in journalism have not had so good a chance for some time as Father HYACINTHE afforded them, and now they are even reduced to calling upon the attendants in dry-goods stores—a melancholy falling off. One of these potentates has just given his views on the state and prospects of trade. His remarks appear to have been in the nature of sententious examples of contemporary slang—thus: "We are going on all the time;" "Trade will keep along in about this shape until after the 1st of January." Another great man assured the reporter that "our people" have as good taste in dress "now" as Londoners or Parisians. This flattering mark of approval will be received with thankfulness and gratitude by inferior mortals who were not brought up in dry-goods stores.

It is stated that a popular author is preparing an article on "Americanisms" for one of our magazines. He will not be short of subjects if he happens to read the papers with observant eyes. In addition to the new words, "walkist," "eatist," and the like, he will find a variety of inventions which are much in vogue among the superior journalists. One of the papers lately, instead of recording that the President had gone on an excursion, simply announced that he had "excurted." The other day we read that "Erie was injuncted." A paragraph in an evening paper was headed thus: "A Woman Burgled Nine Times in Ten Years." All this saves time, like those handy phrases "and now," "in view of," "in this connection," and many other similar devices for enabling people to use the language without the trouble of studying it.

At least six men have been shot with pistols during the past week. These cases have found their way into the papers, but the Police could tell us that not one half the attempted murders of this kind are made public. The victims are often carried to their homes, and keep the whole affair quiet to prevent exposure. Never was it more common than now for boys and men to carry pistols in their pockets, and to use them on the slightest provocation, real or fancied. No law is more urgently needed than one against this practice. If every man or boy caught with a pistol in his pocket, unless in some very exceptional instances, was liable to six months' imprisonment, we should soon hear less of street assassinations. It is to be hoped that some member of the Legislature will take the matter up this Winter. A bill of two clauses would be quite sufficient to meet the difficulty. If people must fight, let them manage to do it on fair and equal terms, and not be allowed to have the chance of drawing knives or revolvers on unarmed men.

The paper on "Babyhood," printed in yesterday's *Times*, is one that should be read by all those whose benevolent feelings would lead them to do anything for the poor. It refers to an interesting feature of London society, but the example commends itself as forcibly to our own Metropolis. The lady who protests that she is not a "Fifth-avenue Butterfly," and whose note we printed yesterday, should read the above paper; and perhaps she, with others, may find a way of doing good in their district by getting up some places of daily refuge of that sort for little children whose poor mothers are obliged to go out and work for a living. It would be a right womanly undertaking, and in this way we would allow any lady to be as strong-minded as she pleases. The charity that rescues children from dirt, disease and degradation is one of the truest and best charities in the world—a statement for which we could easily find the most acceptable kind of chapter and verse.

It is possible that, in three or four years, the citizens of New-York may have "their exits and their entrances" by means of two magnificent thoroughfares, one leading to Harlem and the north, and the other to Brooklyn and the east—we mean the New-York Tunnel and the Suspension Bridge. Such a consummation would be well worth living for, and many of us will probably be above ground to see it and give thanks for it. As the bridge people are busy at Greenpoint over their "caisson," and the engineers here have reported favorably of the tunnel project, we may expect to have both works visibly under way shortly. We only hope those affairs will not show any of that "infirmity of purpose" which seems to have delayed so many of our public undertakings latterly, but that they will be put through in a lively style. If there be any doubts or difficulties, on one hand, there is a public necessity, on the other, which outweighs them all.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE FIRST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

On Saturday evening the first concert of the Philharmonic Society was given at the Academy of Music. The opera house was well filled—every seat being occupied, at least, that could be seen from the first tier—and it was plain that only the unfavorable weather prevented the attendance from being overflowing. Much satisfaction was expressed by the audience with the performance, which will no doubt be generally chronicled and accepted as a great success. The programme, as rendered at the previous rehearsals, was smoothly repeated, and there were none of those long delays between the pieces that so often on such occasions irritate the temper and diminish the pleasure as well as the appreciative powers of the auditor. Such credit, then, as belongs to an unhesitating fulfillment of their advertised promises, the management of the Society fairly earned.

We are not aware that we fully understand the scope and intents of the Philharmonic Society. If we do not err in assuming that among the latter is included the purpose to give the best works in the highest style of art, we shall be at no loss in the application of standards and in perceiving the extent to which the present concert came up to or fell short of them. The first selection given was a purely orchestral one, consisting of Mozart's familiar E flat Symphony, the whole of which was played. An orchestra of a hundred, on the whole well balanced, including many unquestionably fine instrumentalists working together, after repeated rehearsal, could scarcely fail, one might suppose, to afford a good account of a work so comparatively simple. In the sense of being satisfactory to the audience, it was good. In the sense of being a strictly first-rate performance, it was open to objections. There was mechanical playing in some of the most delicate and spiritual passages. The time was now and then hurried to the detriment of the composer's meaning. A general effect of meagreness and attenuation, a parallel lack of firmness and breadth were perceptible. Unity, self-subjugation and the collective suggestion of reserve are desirable in an orchestra. Yet there must be an object in numbers. It may be a fine thing if, on occasion, a hundred instruments can be played so as to give the effect of but one. It seems to us less fine if a hundred instruments are so handled as habitually to give the effect of but thirty. Such a result may be classical, but in some cases, and this is of the number, we confess to a heterodox leaning toward the romantic. The Philharmonic orchestra is an excellent one, no doubt; but the classicality which slurs the essential *nuances* to which we have referred while seeking praise for anti-sensational reticence, is surely open to censure. Of the four parts of the Symphony, the vivace was the best played; chiefly for the reason that the orchestra was manifestly in a hurry to get through and this disposition was not unfavorable to the character of the *finale*.

The succeeding number of the programme, Liszt's Concerto for pianoforte in E flat major, introduced Miss Alide Topp. We have much respect for the abilities of this lady. With a very slight occasional tendency to the meretricious, she is a painstaking, conscientious and improving artist. She is not, however, equal, under such circumstances, to playing the whole of Liszt's Concerto. We have heard but one lady—Arabella Goddard—who is; and even that remarkable performer, in the well-known most exacting parts, showed signs of lacking the needful sustained power which only masculine thews and sinews can supply. The question is not one solely of intelligence—in this Miss Topp is not deficient—but of brute strength, wherein she certainly is. The finish, precision and elegance of her playing deserve full recognition. If we are not misled by a limited acquaintance with her powers, Miss Topp is an artist who will not be contented to stand still. We may consequently hope great things of her hereafter. The orchestra did itself and its subject better justice in the beautiful and complicated accompaniment to the Concerto than in the opening Symphony.

The second and concluding part of the entertainment consisted in Mendelssohn's exquisite "Midsummer Night's Dream," which was illustrated by Mrs. Scott-Siddons' reading Shakespeare's play, with the addition, at intervals, of a chorus. In Mendelssohn's music, the orchestra seemed to us more at home than in that of Mozart or Liszt. They played delightfully in parts producing an effect which not even the perpetual and not always agreeable breaks in the harmonious continuity could destroy. Mrs. Siddons looked excessively handsome and was attired in a dress whose picturesqueness in form and richness in color threw out the wearer's figure against a vast background of black coats in striking contrast. Mrs. Siddons has apparently studied the "Midsummer Night's Dream" with a sedulous purpose to make her reading of it all that in her lies. As in her acting there were flashes of inspiration here and there in her Saturday's performance which were quite delightful. But Mrs. Siddons lacks experience, *aplomb* and intellectual maturity satisfactorily to perform so arduous a task as she attempted on this occasion. There was a sameness in her representations of the different characters despite her most vigorous efforts to give them variety. *Bottom* and *Titania*, *Theseus* and *Puck*, were all more or less alike, running up and down the vocal gamut indeed, but with the same intonation, the same faulty elocution, the same bravura swing and pose and the same neck-or-nothing dash. We feel bound to add that the lady's realistic simulations—the whinnying of the filly and the like—were hardly good enough to justify the confidence with which they were presented. Mrs. Siddons lacks, above all things, repose—repose of mind, of manner, of action. People for the most part think a little before they speak except in the heat of passion, and even then close analysis shows that there is prefatory reflection swift as lightning, perhaps, but with an existence as positive. The clever lady we speak of, however, drives at the speeches of the grave or gay, the sanguine or despondent, at nearly all, indeed, however incongruous such treatment, or opposite in character the interlocutors, as if she were engaged in a sort of verbal steeple chase the prime object of which were to get first over the obstacles and so victoriously in to the goal. This is not the method of working that makes great artists, as we trust Mrs. Scott Siddons will seasonably discover. Conventional praise will not help her to do so or we should have been more charry of what is distinctly its opposite.

It is desirable that in future concerts the Society should aim at greater variety, and endeavor, if within the limits of possibility, to have whatever they offer of an unequivocally first-rate order. We mean no disparagement to merits that perhaps deserve fuller acknowledgment than we have felt called upon at present to record, when we say that, taken altogether, the first concert of the Philharmonic Society was not up to what should be its mark. None will rejoice more heartily than ourselves if able to give a better report of the Society's future concerts—a testimony which, bearing in mind the standards we have supposed to be aimed at, will justify comparison with the achievements of similar societies in capital cities elsewhere.

THE OPERAS TO-NIGHT.

At the Academy to-night "William Tell" is to be sung for the fourth time, and as Signor Lefranc will have had three full days of rest it may be hoped that his splendid performance of *Arnoldo* will be on this occasion at its best. Those who have not witnessed one of the finest lyric impersonations ever seen in this country should not miss this opportunity; they certainly will not regret availing of it.

At the Grand Opera House the "Bohemian Girl" in the hands of the Richings Troupe has made so decided an impression that it will be sung both to-night and to-morrow night. The houses at this beautiful theatre have been crowded to excess nearly every night of the past week.

THE CONCERTS.

The Russian artists known as the Slaviansky Troupe appear at Steinway Hall to-night for the first time in this country. Their entertainments are said to be very interesting.

Theatrical.

PROMISE OF THE WEEK.

"A Regular Fix" and "Home" enter, this evening, the fourth week of a prosperous career at Wallack's. At Booth's, Mr. Hackett acts in "Henry IV." At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and "London Assurance," given this night and to-morrow, will preface the production Wednesday of the new drama of "Daddy Gray." At Wood's Museum, the burlesque of "Kenilworth" is to be played afternoon and evening. The Olympic is tenanted this week by Mr. E. L. Robinson, who appears in "Darius Dutton, the Yankee Farmer." The French Theatre will be occupied by the visitors to "London." At the Circus, Miss Pauline Hindley will ride, and the Bedouin Arabs will leap. And finally, the usual entertainment will be offered by the San Francisco Minstrels.

THE ERIE AND THE COURTS.

Judge Murray's Order in Behalf of Justice, and the Orders of Balcom and Barnard in Behalf of the Erie Ring.

From the Tribune, Nov. 25.

What evasion of this (Judge Murray's) order they will attempt we cannot imagine. They may keep a Judge in New-York, as Moses & Son kept a poet, but the nice machinery of this City will hardly work in the mountains of Delaware County. The public care very little about Fisk and Gould as individuals—not more than about any other mountebanks; but they do care for the welfare of one of our greatest and most important lines of travel.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 26.

It is intimated that Judge Balcom intends to retire to private life as soon as his present term expires on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District. The rumor, we regret to say, is confirmed by the course he has taken in the Erie fight in granting an order for a stay of proceedings in the injunctions against Messrs. Gould, Fisk & Co., granted by Justice Murray. His friends will hear with regret this affront to his associate Justice, and will honor his judgment in his determination to retire from the Bench where he was so long a brilliant ornament until his unfortunate connection with the Erie Railroad managers.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 26.

Judge Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton, has issued an order staying all proceedings in the suit of Joseph H. Ramsey against the Erie Railway Company and others, and forbidding the referee to take testimony. This order was served on Mr. Ramsey's counsel on Wednesday evening.

Yesterday, Judge George G. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, in this district, issued a somewhat similar order. * * * In making these orders, both Judges directly violate the previous order made by Judge Murray, whose jurisdiction in such cases is coördinate and equal with theirs. By what right do they thus insult another Court, and attack an authority which cannot be impaired without disgracing themselves? If these judicial acts are done in a private interest, in order to protect bad men from exposure and punishment, they are intelligible. * * * We trust that proper measures will be taken to test these questions at once, even if it involves the suspension of a Judge from office by the Legislature as for a flagrant crime, and the tedious trial of an impeachment.

From the Democrat, Nov. 25.

Here is the Company's seat of government. Here its managers live. Here they operate in gold, stocks and bonds. Here they have, at enormous expense, purchased an Opera House for an office, in which their orders are written and accounts audited. Here they have purchased a first-class Supreme Court, on purpose to decide all matters of law in their favor; and it is an insult to the Company, its Opera House and its Court, to compel Fisk and Gould to go out of the City. * * * Must they be forced to buy a little Supreme Court to locate at every depot along the line? Must they employ only Supreme Judges for switch-tenders to open and shut the law, to let such and only such trains through as are marked "Fisk & Gould," *private!*

From the World, Nov. 27.

There have never been more disreputable scandals in the administration of miscalled justice, than those which are now, for the second time, taking place in connection with the affairs of the Erie Railway. An angry conflict between the parties to a suit is what often takes place in litigation; but the enlisting of Judges of the same Court as contestants engaged in a struggle to thwart and circumvent one another, and resorting to expedients of chicanery in the interest of crafty and unscrupulous litigants, is disgraceful to the Supreme Court and to the personal character of the Judges.

OBITUARY.

Isaac C. Pray.

Mr. Isaac C. Pray, a cultured and genial gentleman, well known in literary and theatrical circles, died at his residence, No. 23 Irving-place, yesterday morning. Mr. Pray was born in Boston in 1813, and since 1836, when he first came to this City, won conspicuousness as a journalist, a playwright, an elocutionist and an actor. He taught elocution to Gustavus V. Brooke, wrote several plays—the title of the latest was "Virginius"—brought out Milton's "Comus" at a City theatre some years ago, and was connected, until within a few months, with the daily Press. Mr. Pray had been unwell for several weeks, but no apprehensions of death were entertained either by himself or by his family. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning he was seized with a spasm, and breathed his last two minutes afterward. The funeral services of the deceased will take place at Dr. Gallaudet's church, in Eighteenth-street, on Thursday morning next.

Albert D. Richardson's Condition.

Mr. Richardson still lies at the Astor House in a very critical condition, although no change for the worse can be said to have taken place in him since yesterday morning. Throughout the day all visitors were denied admission to his room, as perfect quiet is absolutely necessary to prevent any fatal consequences. He retains his senses, and under the circumstances is doing well.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Ward, of New-Jersey, has been, during the past week, in Washington prosecuting unliquidated claims against the Government, on behalf of soldiers and sailors, and in endeavoring to remove unfounded charges of desertion in a large number of cases.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

Tripartite Alliance of Russia, Austria and France—The Paris Elections—The Dinner at Prince Napoleon's Guests to Compiegne—The Dalmatian Insurrection—The Traupmann Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

I forwarded you on Monday last from London an important dispatch, which I had received in cipher from our St. Petersburg correspondent, and which in its translated form I could not send from here by the French line, as it would have been suppressed in the Ministry of the Interior. As it may have been imperfectly conveyed to you by the wires, and was besides curtailed by me, let me recapitulate its terms, and supply the portion which I reserved for this letter.

Our correspondent announces that a project of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia, Austria, and France, had been submitted by Prince Gortchakoff to General Fleury, and after undergoing some modifications at his suggestion had been transmitted by the latter to Paris. One of the clauses binds each of the contracting Powers to maintain a standing army of a certain numerical amount, and another fixes the duration of the treaty at three years, with the faculty of renewal for a similar period on any one of the *signataires* giving the others three months' notice.

It was intended to include Italy in this convention, but as she is already under engagements to Prussia arising out of the last war, a secret treaty is proposed between her and Austria for the mutual security of their territories.

Our correspondent does not state the conditions of this latter treaty, but they must be favorable to Italy to induce her to encounter the risk of breaking with her late ally.

I know that the statement will be received with incredulity by some, but I am too well acquainted with our correspondent's sources of information to entertain the least doubt as to its accuracy. You will remember, besides, that in commenting on General Fleury's mission, in one of my late letters, I stated to you that although Prince Talleyrand Perigord had been displaced to make way for him, his removal was to be only temporary, as General Fleury was to return to Paris in February. He was given the regular diplomatic position solely to avoid the suspicion and disquietude which would have been occasioned by his being sent on an extraordinary mission. Since his dispatches have begun to arrive here it has become a common subject of remark in Ministerial circles that the tone in which Russia is spoken of by persons in authority, has assumed a much more cordial and confident character than before, and it has even been asserted that the Emperor is highly pleased with the General's course since he has entered upon his duties at St. Petersburg. Now if it be true that His Majesty has let fall any remark to that effect, it would go to show that he had expected certain immediate and important results from General Fleury's mission, and that these results have been more or less realized by the projected treaty, the heads of which I have given. This inference is confirmed by a letter addressed from Berlin to the Havas-Buller agency, under date of the 10th of November:

"It is no longer a secret here," it says, "that the relations between Prussia and Russia, lately so amicable, have become considerably relaxed, and a variety of symptoms indicate that the *rapprochement* between Russia and France is making great progress. The Prince Royal of Prussia would not have changed the itinerary of his journey by passing through Vienna if Prussian policy did not feel that it had become necessary for it to strengthen itself by the acquisition of fresh allies, who would be disposed to support with all their resources the maintenance of peace. We must not be understood to mean by this that the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have already concluded treaties of alliance offensive and defensive, but it is certain that our statesmen have their eyes open to all the changes of European policy, and that they will not forget to seek in another direction what Prussia has lost on one side."

There can be no doubt, I think, from all that is transpiring, that Napoleon is preparing to take his revenge for the checks which his policy has received from Count Bismarck, by reducing Prussia to such a state of isolation that she can neither assume the offensive when his own movements are hampered by the new Parliamentary *régime*, nor the defensive when the revolution which is now uttering its incipient growls in France will again sweep over the continent. As to the hope which Prussia entertains that she will be able to draw Austria into an alliance, it will be seen from the dispatch of our correspondent that it is likely to prove fallacious. Political sympathies, as well as a sense of recent humiliation, will naturally induce the Court of Vienna to give the preference to an alliance with France rather than to one with Prussia, and her motives for doing so will be all the stronger if Italy can be drawn into the compact.

The tone of its Press would in itself justify a resort to extreme measures to curb the ambition of the men who direct the destinies of Prussia. Let us take for example the objection opposed by the *Gazette de Berlin* to the project of a general disarmament. It says that if Prussia were to assent to it, it would be equivalent to a renunciation of her intention to extend the Confederation of the North beyond the Main, and that it was precisely because it implied that renunciation that the project of disarmament was not adopted. Who will deny that, in presence of such declarations, France is justified in raising round her ambitious rival such a cordon of bayonets that she must destroy herself if she attempts to break through it.

While speaking of Prussia I must not omit to mention to you that the news recently received regarding the health of M. de Bismarck show that he is in a very critical state. He is affected by continual and violent vomiting, which is rapidly exhausting his strength, and it is even said that gangrene has set in in one of his legs. The loss of this eminent statesman just at the present time would be severely felt by Prussia, although there is no question that the policy which he has traced out will be rigidly adhered to by his successors.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

We have now entered on the five days previous to the elections, during which the electoral reunions are suspended. The newspapers, which have been compelled to abandon a large portion of their space to the frothy eloquence spouted at these meetings, will be glad of the respite. As a safety valve for the passions which might have found a troublesome vent elsewhere, they have undoubtedly had their use, but the fact that the Government interfered but little with them deprived them of a good deal of their attraction. Were it to pursue the plan of withdrawing its Police Commissary altogether, I am satisfied that they would become like our electioneering caucuses, places to avoid except on the part of a few noisy politicians. The Government must be so fully convinced of this from the experience of the last two months that I am satisfied it will offer but little opposition to the full restoration of the right of reunion, when it will be moved for by the Opposition in the Chamber.

As regards the results of the approaching contest in the Circumscriptions of the Seine, it is difficult to form any definite opinion. In the first the chances, which were at one time entirely in favor of M. Rochefort, seem now to be pretty equally balanced between him and M. Carnot. Rochefort injured himself greatly by the opinion which he emitted after his return from London in regard to Ledru Rollin, whom he denounced as "unequal to the situation." If he is unable to appreciate the motives of the great tribune as so candidly and manfully explained in his second letter, he certainly does not give proof of his own capacity to comprehend its exigencies, and if he really does comprehend them, he shows that his passion for singularity overpowers his sense of justice. In the Second Circumscription M. Cremieux will probably be the successful candidate, and in the Eighth M. Emanuel Arago. All sincere friends of liberty desire to see these two tried and earnest Republicans in the Chambers, not, perhaps, because of their desire to have that shade of opinion prevail, but because it would be a just recognition of the services which they have rendered to the popular cause. In the Fourth Circumscription, where the candidates are legion, it is impossible to say in whose favor the election is likely to go. M. Allou and M. Glais Bizoin, in our opinion, divide between them the suffrages of the majority, but there are many who think that M. Didier will run them close, if not finally carry the election. As to the candidatures of the *insermentés*, they will end only in demonstrating the utter insignificance of that faction when separated from their more sensible colleagues of the Democracy in the Chamber.

THE DINNER AT PRINCE NAPOLEON'S.

Prince Napoleon gave a banquet yesterday, at his residence in the Palais Royal, to which a number of his political associates were invited. The programme of the *Gauché* formed the principal topic of conversation, and some strong reactionary opinions were expressed in regard to it, in which his Imperial Highness took part. It is reported that he said that, although the manifesto was cautiously and skillfully worded, it was not the less revolutionary in its tendency, and that every friend of the Empire must rally round the Government to resist it. If the Prince means by this that every measure of reform that is proposed must be met with determined opposition, merely because it proceeds from the *Gauché*, he is preparing a rude conflict for the Government. The principles laid down in the manifesto are such as the Empire must be resigned to recognize or perish. The Democratic tendencies of Prince Napoleon have been always contested by those who profess to know him well, and the statements which have reached me regarding his declarations at this dinner, would seem to confirm the doubts which have always been entertained as to their sincerity.

THE INVITATIONS TO COMPIEGNE.

Mr. Washburne returned to Paris yesterday from his five days' visit to the Emperor. He was the only diplomat included in the first series of invitations, and His Majesty showed him marked attention. At dinner he was placed next the Princess Mathilde, who sat on the Emperor's right, and accompanied His Majesty twice in his carriage, once on the occasion of the visit of the Imperial party to the Chateau of Pierreponds, which has just been restored by M. Viollet le Duc, and once to witness the stag hunt. On Sunday there was a review of the Imperial Guard, during which the Emperor passed most of the time on horseback. On Monday, the *fête* day of the Empress, His Majesty went out shooting in the woods and killed upward of 120 head of game for his own share. There was a grand ball in the evening to which the families residing in the neighborhood were invited in addition to the guests stopping at the Chateau. The belles of the evening were the three young American girls Miss Payne, Miss Parsons and Miss Jerome, who were the only unmarried ladies included in the first series of invitations. Mr. Washburne won a Sevres vase at the *tombola*.

THE DALMATIAN INSURRECTION.

From dispatches received here yesterday it would appear that the Austrian Government is steadily crushing out the insurrection in the Dalmatian provinces. General Auersperg's plan consists in advancing slowly, so as to leave the insurgents who have not surrendered time to send in their submission. Each important point passed by the troops is immediately fortified with an iron blockhouse, which is transported to the spot in pieces on the backs of mules.

THE TURKISH-EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is stated that M. de Beust has offered the mediation of Austria in the differences between the Sultan and his powerful vassal, and that it has been gladly accepted on the part of both. A subsequent dispatch from Athens affirms that it is M. de Beust's personal good offices that have been tendered, and that they had already been attended with success.

THE TRAUPMANN TRIAL.

The *Gazette des Tribuneaux* confirms the statement of the confession made by Traupmann which I forwarded you in a recent letter, but believes that the criminal has made these revelations in the hope that they will lead to his being taken to Alsace. He has formed a plan of escape which he hopes to be enabled to carry into effect on the road.

As he has indicated with the utmost precision on a map of the place the spot where he interred the body of the elder Kinck, after poisoning him, the truth of his confession will soon be put to the test. His first avowals were made to his companions in the cell, and were afterward detailed by him to the authorities of the prison.

The trial will commence about the middle of December. Although it is nearly a month off, the applications for cards of admission are already pouring in to the authorities.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Arrival of Missionaries from Salt Lake City—Services in Brooklyn Yesterday.

There was a goodly attendance of the Latter-Day Saints at the afternoon service yesterday in their chapel, in Brooklyn, E. D. The occasion was one of great interest to the Mormons, for they were to witness the ordination to the priesthood of five men who had been chosen for that office at a meeting of the elders which was held last Wednesday evening, at Hamilton Hall. The opening services were the same as those described a few days ago in the Times, and were composed principally of prayer, song, brief addresses by the elders, and the administration of the sacrament. The ordination ceremony was not at all imposing, and took but a very short time to perform. The candidates for the priesthood sat at the foot of the dais which was occupied by the elders. Three of the latter descended and laid their hands upon the head of each of the former, and besought in an extemporaneous prayer the gift of the Holy Spirit, the blessing of God and persevering sanctity to the end for the aspirant to holy orders, and the ordination was complete. When all were ordained, they took their seats by the side of the other priests. Elder Botts then announced that there were three elders from the "Valley of the Mountains" present, Elders Morrel, Tilt and Parr. The first-named gentleman was introduced, and spoke at some length of the duties of the brethren, of his own reasons for becoming a Mormon, and gave a short sketch of his career. He is an American, a native of Norwalk, Conn., where he joined the sect twenty-eight years ago. One year after he emigrated to Nauvoo, and became acquainted with Joseph Smith, whose death he witnessed. He shared in all the hardships and wanderings of the Mormons and was one of the earliest settlers in Utah. He has not been in this part of the country for many years, and had no idea of coming here now until he saw his name among those of 240 other elders who were ordered to prepare for a missionary tour throughout the United States. They left Utah a week ago to go among their friends and connections in different parts of the country to preach the Gospel, or, as they term it, to "warn the people of the coming wrath of the Almighty." This is the first general mission sent forth in many years, and it is expected to be fraught with great results. Mr. Morrel said that Brigham Young had given all ministers of Christian denominations the privilege of preaching in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, but he did not know whether Christians in the East will allow these Mormon missionaries a similar use of their churches. However, they will see whether it will be so or not.

Elder Morrel's remarks were followed by the testimonies of their faith by Elders Tilt and Parr, former President of this branch of the Mormons. The benediction was pronounced and the congregation dispersed.

Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

As the through train from Washington to New-York was nearing Princeton, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, it came in collision with a freight train which was standing on the track. The engine of the freight train and two baggage cars on the passenger train were injured. One person, a brakeman, was hurt; he had his foot bruised. The loss to the Company's property will amount to $2,000. An investigation into the cause of the accident is to take place immediately.

The Stevens Battery.

There is now in process of construction in Hoboken, under the supervision of General George B. McClellan, a steam floating battery which promises to be one of the most remarkable constructions of the age. The incipiency of the enterprise dates beyond 1841, when Commodore Stevens, who started it, first submitted his plans to the Federal authorities and asked Congressional approbation toward its construction. For thirteen succeeding years no attention was given to the solicitation. An appropriation was finally made in 1854 but this, after the work had progressed to some extent, was found to be far from sufficient, and work was suspended. Time passed along and strenuous efforts were made to secure a larger appropriation, but without avail. This effort was most vigorous during the rebellion, but the monitor interest worked strongly against its success. Finally her projector decided to complete her at his own expense. She had far from reached completion at the time of the Commodore's death, and in his will he set aside a large sum of money for the purpose, and directed that when finished she should be presented to the State of New-Jersey.

The length of this mammoth affair is to be 420 feet, and her draught is estimated at 22 feet 6 inches. It is designed to have her a floating battery, mounting five 15-inch guns and two 10-inch rifled guns. The principle of her construction is the same as that upon which the *Naugatuck* was built.

Her erection has been intrusted, as has been said, to General McClellan, and 200 hands are busily employed upon her. It is thought that the work will not have reached a conclusion in less than a year.

The Steuben Monument Association.

The officers and trustees of the Steuben Monument Association, of this City, who were incorporated in 1860, but whose aims were delayed by the war, held a meeting at the Steuben House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chas. Mohring presiding. Their charter having expired, they resolved to petition the Legislature for permission to contribute their funds to those made up by the Steuben Rifle Society of this City, and to those appropriated by the Legislature some years ago for embellishing the grave of General Frederick William von Steuben, the well-known hero of the revolutionary war, by a monument or otherwise, and to form a new Association to the end named. The remains of General Steuben are resting in a wood near Steubenville, Oneida County, and his grave is said to be in a dilapidated condition.

Arrest of Burglars.

John Martin and William Stevens were arrested at an early hour Saturday morning, at No. 509 East Sixteenth-street, by Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, who found in their possession a quantity of property which had been stolen, on the night of the 17th inst., from the house of Earl S. Martin, No. 127 Warren-street, Jersey City, which was entered by burglars and rifled of clothing and jewelry valued at $1,000. The prisoners also appeared to have been concerned in a subsequent robbery at the corner of Canal and Vestry streets, but when they were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, no action was taken as to the later offence, and they were sent to Jersey City for trial on a charge of burglary.

Robbery in Fifth-Avenue.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening, while the family of Mr. Albert L. Mowrey, at No. 534 Fifth-avenue, was at dinner, the house was entered by sneak thieves who visited all the upper rooms, from which they gathered two gold watches, two long gold chains, one cameo set, one diamond arrow pin, one gold breastpin, one gold chain bracelet, one gold handkerchief ring, a silver portmonnaie, $47 in money, and other articles, all valued at $1,200, also taking a certificate of deposit, which is valueless to everybody but the owner. The thieves have left no clue for the detectives to follow.

Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday afternoon Morris Verlosky and Rachel Sereken, residing at No. 77 Bayard-street, had an altercation at that place about some clothes, which ended in Verlosky's drawing a large knife, with which he attacked the other, cutting her in two places on the right arm, and making a severe wound two inches long on the right side of her mouth. He was subsequently arrested by Officer Reynolds, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Jacob Roux, conductor of Third-avenue car No. 49, getting into a dispute with Albert Gardner, a passenger, drew a pistol and assaulted Gardner with it, inflicting some severe cuts on the head, and split one of his ears. The affair occurring near the lower terminus of the road, Roux was arrested by Officer Worden of the Second Precinct, and locked up in the Beekman-street Police Station. He was arraigned yesterday before Alderman Coman, and was held for trial. It appeared that the difficulty originated in making change of a fifty cent stamp.

James Kells died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from injuries received on Thursday last by a fall from a scaffold at the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street. Deceased was a plasterer, 25 years of age, and lived at No. 238 East Twenty-fifth-street. Coroner Keenan held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Catharine Dillon, of No. 365 Cherry-street, died yesterday morning from burns received by her clothes taking fire, as previously reported. The Coroner was notified.

John Dearborn, aged 50 years, residing at No. 349 West Fiftieth-street, fell on the sidewalk in Morton-street, near Hudson, yesterday morning and fractured his knee. He was taken home by the Police.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred at No. 339 Water-street, during which Margaret Stanley was so brutally beaten and kicked by Thomas Noble and Lucy Smith that she was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a precarious condition. The assailants were subsequently arrested, and being arraigned before Alderman Coman at the Tombs, were committed for trial.

An attempt was made at an early hour yesterday to set fire to the dwelling house No. 422 West Thirty-fifth-street, by firing a can of oil in the lower hallway. It was fortunately discovered in time to be extinguished with a few pails of water. The Fire Marshal was notified and is making an examination.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 211 Greenwich-street, occupied as a cigar store by George Adler. It was extinguished before much damage was done, but as it was considered to be suspicious in its origin, Adler was arrested by the Third Precinct Police. The Fire Marshal is making an investigation in the case.

The fire which occurred yesterday morning at No. 32 Beekman-street originated on the third floor, and did considerable damage to several occupants. The office of the *Citizen and Round Table*, on the second floor, was slightly injured by water, and the paper warehouse of Pinckney & Miller, on the first floor, was damaged $200 from the same cause. The loss of Isaac J. Oliver, printer, on the third and fourth floors, is estimated at $1,500, and of E. S. Tomlinson, bookbinder, on the fifth floor, at $600.

William Kelly, who resided at No. 29 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, for intoxication, and locked up in a cell of the Oak-street Police Station, where he was found dead by the doorman two hours later. Coroner Keenan was notified and an inquest will be held.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—mean, 30.066 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Nov. 25, 30.302 inches; minimum at 1 A. M. Nov. 21, 29.750 inches; range, .552 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 37.3 degrees; maximum at 8 P. M. Nov. 23, 46.5 degrees; minimum at 7 A. M. Nov. 25, 26 degrees; range, 20.5 degrees. Nov. 23, rain from 5 A. M. to 10:45 A. M., amount of water, .08 inch; Nov. 24, rain from midnight to 11:45 A.M., amount of water, .68 inch; Nov. 27, rain from 12 M. to 5:15 P. M., amount of water .14 inch. Total amount of water, for week .90 inch.

At the German Freethinkers' Society, No. 101 Hester-street, last night, Dr. E. Hoeber delivered an interesting and spicy lecture on "Woman's Rights," ably advocating woman's suffrage. The numbers of the advocates of woman's suffrage, the Doctor said, were constantly on the increase, and those of its opponents decreasing.

Henry Gaitens, of No. 64 James-street, while in the barber's shop No. 71 James-street, yesterday morning, was carelessly handling a pistol, when it exploded, sending the ball through his leg, making a severe flesh wound. He was arrested by Officer Kiernan, of the Fourth Precinct, whom he assaulted on the way to the Oak-street Station, whither he was taken to have his wound dressed by a Police Surgeon.

George Boyles fell yesterday at No. 147 Lewis-street and fractured his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Ann Gamble, 42 years of age, residing at No. 68 Watts-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon without medical attendance. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held.

Saturday afternoon a German woman forced her way, by the use of false keys, into the room of Mrs. Ball, at No. 39 Macdougal-street, and stole from the dressing table a diamond ring, a gold watch guard, and a cornelian ring, all valued at $150. The robbery was not discovered until after her departure.

The store of John Casey, corner of Macdougal and Amity streets, was entered by burglars Saturday night, who, however, only obtained a few trifling articles.

Brooklyn.

On Friday night the drug store of Dr. Bernard McEntee, No. 191 Myrtle-avenue, was entered and robbed of the following articles, in all valued at $313. In money $210, a case of surgical instruments worth $18, other instruments valued at $12, a small box containing ladies' jewelry, consisting of two gold rings, $25; one black cloth overcoat, worth $30, and one black cloth dress, worth $18. The thieves were not arrested.

Rev. A. C. Osborne, D. D., formerly of St. Louis, Mo., has received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

This evening the new rooms of the Academy of Design will be open for inspection. They are in the Hamilton Building, corner of Court and Joralemon-streets.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Mission Chapel for the Myrtle-avenue Mission, will take place on the ground, Hudson-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of Brooklyn Division No. 13, S. of T., will take place at the Brooklyn Institute on Wednesday evening.

An application was made to Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, on Saturday, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to produce the person of William J. Fisher, who is now in jail on a charge of obtaining an illegal divorce from his wife. The application was based on a petition of Mrs. Fisher, wife of prisoner, and a writ was allowed. Mr. Fisher is to be produced this morning, when a motion for release on bail will be made.

Queens County.

Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, an adopted son of Thomas Martin, residing on the Blackstump road, between Flushing and Jamaica, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn.

On Saturday evening an attempt was made to fire the barn of John S. Vandewater, of Flushing, but the plot was discovered in time and thwarted with but trifling damage. Later in the evening an attempt was made to burn the store of Mr. Vandewater. The flames were subdued before they had gained any very considerable headway. Mr. Vandewater was badly burned.

The November term of the Queens County Court commences at North Hempstead to-day. The criminal calendar is an extensive one, among the causes being that of Patrick McMann, a United States soldier, charged with the murder of Edward Doyle in Whitestone in June last. It will be remembered that a party of soldiers from the garrison at Willett's Point visited Whitestone, where they had some little difficulty with the citizens, and several shots were interchanged. On their way back to the garrison they met Doyle, and a dispute arose between them, (regarding what it has never been ascertained,) during which Doyle was badly injured, having his head fractured, which injuries caused his death. A number of the party were arrested, but the Coroner discharged them all except McMann, whom he held on the strength of the testimony of his fellow soldiers. The case will probably be called on to-day.

On Friday afternoon two brothers, named James and Gilbert Lawrence, of Astoria, while clamming in the bay, were thrown into the water by a gust of wind upsetting their boat. Their perilous situation was observed by a man named Daniel Oliff, who procured a dilapidated old scow and put off to their rescue. He succeeded in landing Gilbert, and was returning with James, when the scow filled with water and sank. Both were at the mercy of the waters, but those who had assembled on the beach threw a rope to James, and he was pulled ashore in an exhausted condition. Oliff swam to the shore with great dexterity. Had it not been for him both men would have been drowned. The people of Astoria have resolved to present him with a tribute worthy of his courage and humanity.

New-Jersey.

As car No. 10 of the Bergen City line was passing, yesterday afternoon, through Monticello-avenue, Jersey City, Herman Herder was forcibly ejected from the car while it was in motion by the conductor, with whom he had become involved in a dispute. He sustained serious injuries.

A self-styled carpenter named Thomas Dunn, yesterday morning entered the residence of James McGar, No. 14 Essex-street, Jersey City, for the purpose, it is supposed, of stealing. He was, however, detected before he had secured anything of value. Ald. Mann, of the Jersey City Police force, was called and took him in custody.

An infant, named Elizabeth Burns, was found dead in its bed at the residence of its parents, No. 91 Essex-street, in Jersey City, yesterday morning. A little four-year-old brother, who slept in the bed, had rolled over its head during the night and so remained until he was aroused. The infant's life was then extinct. Coroner Burns, who was notified, will hold an inquest to-morrow evening.

Pah! How Disgusting! is the exclamation of every lady who indiscreetly ventures to apply the ordinary hair dyes, or "colorers" or "restorers" to her whitening ringlets. Mud and tar are scarcely more abhorrent. Not so Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair. Nothing defiles its freely flowing crystal. There is no sediment, no gum, no foul gas. It is harmless, and its operation perfect. What a discovery!—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by John F. Henry, G. G. Yvelin, E. C. Hazard, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.
Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Dermatology.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful and well-known dermatologist—founder of the dermatological science in this country—can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalp, loss of hair, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches and freckles. Moles removed from the face without pain or scars. Dr. Perry's system of treatment for capillary diseases is not based on the one remedy principle. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies the case requires. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. Levett has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

Oil House of Charles Pratt,
No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.
Pratt's "Astral" Oil, perfectly pure and non-explosive. Send for circulars.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at Fuller & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

G. Collamore & Co.
Continue to make a speciality of the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY'S
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway,
One door above Waverley-place,
New-York.
Gilman Collamore. Henry H. Holly.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Russian Vapor Baths are invaluable as a preventive of and cure for colds, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. No. 25 East 4th-st., near B'dway.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BURROWS.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 26, Clarine A. Dayton, wife of Jerome Burrows, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 179 Adams-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CONNOR.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, after a lingering illness, Mary, relict of Thomas Connor, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 478 Lexington-av., on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

COOK.—At the residence of his brother, Mount Holly, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 26, Job H. Cook, late with Arnold, Constable & Co., in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., Phenix Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Palestine Commandery No. 18, K. T., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 2 Van Nest-place, (Charles-st.,) New-York, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

GREEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, William Green, aged 54 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Thirtieth-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 441 West 27th-st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 28, Milton Hall, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 188 Dean-st., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

JONES.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, Nicholas J. Jones, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 31 Jane-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

KIERNAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., of congestion of the lungs, General James L. Kiernan, late United States Consul at Chin Kiang, China, aged 32 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Columba's Church, 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MANY.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 27, Edward F. Many, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, J. Johnson, No. 161 West 11th-st., on Tuesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

McLEAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 23, at his residence, Red Bank, N. J., Rev. Daniel Veech McLean, D. D., in the 68th year of his age.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Nov. 26, Mrs. Selina Morris, wife of Oran W. Morris, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Park Presbyterian Church, 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OLYPHANT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 26, Mrs. Harriet Turner, wife of David Olyphant, of Morristown, and daughter of the late David J. Burr, of Richmond, Va., aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 P. M. A train of the Morris and Essex Railroad leaves the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 11:30 A. M. Returning leaves Morristown at 3:20 P. M.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Newtown, L. I., on Saturday morning, Nov. 27, Jane F., wife of John A. Rapelye, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, and 2 o'clock from the Reformed Church at Newtown.

TOMPKINS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 27, after a long and painful illness, Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., of the firm of Hays & Tompkins, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his father, Minthorne Tompkins, and father-in-law, William H. Hays, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 20 West 35th-st., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to the Second-st. Cemetery for interment.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, Nov. 26, Henry Mead Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 East 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, N. Y.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 27, at her residence, No. 350 East 56th-st., Mrs. Susanna Wright, aged 68 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Reformation, East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 12 M., without further notice.

BENRIMO.—On Friday evening, Nov. 26, after a short illness, Barrow Benrimo, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of his brother, at No. 243 West 22d-st., on Monday morning, Nov. 29, at 9½ o'clock.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Tobacco Trade, held at the office of M. H. Levin, No. 162 Pearl-st.

Again we are called upon to mourn the loss of a highly-esteemed member of the trade, in the death of Barrow Benrimo; therefore,

Resolved, That we herewith express our deepest sympathy with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body, on Monday next, at 9½ A. M., and as a mark of respect, our places of business be closed until 12 M.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and a copy of them sent to his bereaved family.

CHAS. F. TAG,
T. B. COHEN, } Committee.
A. H. CARDOZE,
LOUIS PALMER, Chairman.
Darius Ferry, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed has been a little more active than the preceding one. A few sales of considerable interest were made, and the results, all things considered, were very satisfactory. This must not be taken as a sign though that any general activity has commenced. Until after the 1st of January but few sales of any importance, except forced sales, will be made. The owners of property are fully aware of the flatness of the market, and that this, of all seasons of the year, is the most unfavorable to offer property. All, therefore, who are not obliged to sell, are holding their property until after the commencement of the new year, when there will be a greater demand for City property, and when better prices may be fairly expected. But even then, owners must not anticipate such extravagant prices as were obtained last season. Then, for a time, people were real estate mad; up-town lots, those on the grand boulevard especially, brought absurd prices, and in many instances, the same lots were sold two or three times over, during as many months, each time at an advance. The excitement was, however, a false one, and could not last long. After a time the market broke and fell flat; there was no sale for anything; many anxious and interested ones did their utmost to bolster it up, or at least to keep up appearances until the season should close; lots were put up and knocked down at high prices but not sold, and all sorts of tricks and shams were resorted to, but without effect. A number of persons had bought more then they could carry, and were obliged to sell for whatever they could get. These sales told the story. The prices obtained by the auctioneers at the salesroom still appeared high, but the actual sales, as shown by the transfers, presented an entirely different appearance. These were, of course, generally truthful; a few transfers may have been made for effect, but the majority were honest, and they plainly proved the falsity of the quotations and that the market had broken badly. This season it is not likely we shall have any such scenes. The probabilities are favorable for a good active market, and that those who desire to sell at fair prices will have abundant opportunity, but it is hardly possible that the bygone unhealthy excitement and reckless spirit of speculation will once more hold sway, or that such immense prices will be again obtained. A more solid class of men are commencing to visit the Exchange, men who are familiar with City real estate, who are in many instances heavy property owners themselves, who buy for investment rather than speculation, and who will neither be ruled nor carried away by the mad spirits who for a time controlled the market. The sales already made prove these views to be correct; several pieces of property of the class which last year was most in demand have been disposed of at auction, but in no case has the price obtained been extravagant, only fair. Those, therefore, who anticipate selling, and will be satisfied with reasonable prices, may safely look for a quick and satisfactory sale; but, if they expect the outrageously high prices which were obtained when the excitement of last season was at white heat, they are doomed to disappointment.

In Brooklyn the activity in real estate has been chiefly confined to auction sales, and these have not been numerous. The lots, though, generally sold well, and others will probably be offered. Whenever real estate displays a sign of improvement on this side of the river Brooklyn participates in the advantage, and she has shared it with Manhattan during the present week. Hempstead Plains present a scene of great activity. Mr. STEWART has commenced his architectural improvements, and one very elegant residence is now being erected; it will cost about $15,000 when completed, and will be the only one attempted this Fall. As the initial building it is an object of great attraction in the neighborhood, and has become the Sabbath drive of all those who can reach it by traveling a few additional miles on their return from church. Mr. STEWART contemplates the removal of the graveyard or cemetery that occupies a portion of the Plains, it being found an impediment to the scheme of his improvement, but he intends to make the newly-selected spot a far more pleasing necropolis than the present yard. The site of the Fair Ground is also to be changed. Indeed every object not *au fait* with the class of houses in its vicinity will be banished to a more characteristic corner, so that nothing in any section of the Plains shall be distasteful to the residents. In Westchester County a lively dispute has arisen as to the correct boundary line between New-Rochelle and Pelham. A decision lately made by the State Engineer pronounces the survey of AUGUSTUS GRAHAM, in 1703, to be correct, which deprives New-Rochelle of the taxes yielded by 250 acres of land, which are almost daily becoming of greater value. Pelham is not fully content with the restoration, many of the more pugnacious inhabitants of the township being desirous of suing New-Rochelle at law, for the recovery of the century and three quarters taxes it has converted to its use; but New-Rochelle refuses to disgorge the collections of past ages, and holds firmly to her acres. The disputed ownership is likely to be the subject of litigation.

The sales for the week just closed were as follows:

Rahway, N. J., unimproved property	$11,445
New-York, improved property	96,300
Brooklyn, unimproved property	10,175
Brooklyn, improved property	136,000
Total for the week	$253,920
Total from Nov. 1 to Nov. 20	764,473
Total for the month of September	495,766
Total for the month of October	815,536
Total from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1	35,965,453
Grand total	$38,295,148

At private sale, Messrs. WATERLOW & Co. disposed of one lot south side of Forty-ninth-street, 250 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25x100, with a small two-story building occupied as a carpenter's shop, for $13,000.

This week will be the most interesting of the month. The Supreme Court sale to be made by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., will extend over three or four days, and is the most important, as well as the most extensive of the season.

To-day, at the Exchange Salesroom, the Valentine estate will be sold, consisting of thirty-five acres of land, with the improvements, situated on the west side of Central Park-avenue, and on both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot. Also, at the same time and place, about four acres of salt meadow in the town of East Chester, opposite Pelham Bridge, known as the Hammock.

On Tuesday the sale of the Lorillard estate will commence. The property has been so fully described in this column that further mention is unnecessary. The special train will start from the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Maps and particulars may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

The same day, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have a peremptory sale of 227 Prospect Park lots, on Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn, and on Seeley-street, Windsor-terrace, Flatbush. The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, Coney Island Plank-road Boulevard, and the horse railroads. The owner is a non-resident, and his orders are peremptory that the property shall be sold to the highest bidder. The terms are easy; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 55 Liberty-street.

The same day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the four lots of land, with the five-story brick dwellings and stores thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Houston and Thompson streets, (Eighth Ward,) and known as Nos. 97, 99, 101 and 103 West Houston-street. The corner house is 25x73.2 deep, and the inside houses are 20x55 feet deep, well and substantially built, twelve-inch walls, high ceilings, and are capable of being altered into wholesale stores. The lots are each 25x73.2. Also at the same time and place, the lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the westerly side of Pearl-street, between Pine and Cedar streets, and known as No. 175. The building covers nearly the entire lot. Lot 19.9 front, 25.2 rear, by about 105 feet in depth.

The same day Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN will sell the lot of land, covered with brick building, No. 44 Wooster-street. This property is near the widening of Laurens-street, or Fifth-avenue extension, and in the immediate neighborhood of good improvements. $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

On Wednesday Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have an executors' sale of valuable wharf property in the City of Brooklyn, by order of the executors of JOHN A. CROSS, deceased.

On Thursday Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. have a sale of valuable property on the Grand Ocean Boulevard, or Park Way, recently located by the Park Commissioners, from Prospect Park to Coney Island, having a large frontage on the Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY—NOV. 26.

Delancey-st., No. 111, h. and l., 24.6x100.4	$31,750
10th-st., s. s., 60.2 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., h. and l., 15x46	10,500
24th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lexington-av., h. and l., 22.6x98.9	24,000
34th-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of 10th-av., h. and l., 21.6x88	26,000
48th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x33.5x52.6x22.5	1,500
49th-st. and Madison-av., s. e. corner, h. and l., 21.6x75	39,000
58th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	75,000
59th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	22,500
50th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.4	8,500
78th-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., h. and l., 18.9x102.2	22,000
2d-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 27th-st., h. and l., 24.8x100	42,000
Leases Recorded.	
Marion-st., No. 81, 5 years, per year	$800
Worth-st., Nos. 107, 109, 111, 5¼ years, per year	6,000
8th-av., No. 531, 4¾ years, per year	660
KING'S COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bergen-st., n. e. s., 113.10 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 19.5x100	$9,000
Canarsie, road from main road from Methodist Church, s. e. s., adjoining Sernes & Abrams', 40x—	250
Carroll-st., s. w. s., 290 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100	4,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100, b. and s	1,100
Charles-place, s. e. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 25x100	1,000
Crown and Utica-av., n. w. corner, 357x—x115.3	5,000
Eckford-st., w. s., 325 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 25x100	1,000
Fleet-st., w. s., 87.1 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 48.9x12.11x52.1x12.6	1,875
Pacific-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Utica-av., 150x214.5	2,460
Power-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Judge-st., 25x130.4x26.8x139.9	1,500
President-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., hs. and ls., 75x100	12,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of Lee-av., h. and l., 20x100	7,300
Sackett-st., s. s., 302.6 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 75.6x75.6x40.8, gore	1,500
Smith-st., e. s., 49.6 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 26x104	30,000
Sackett-st., 60 ft. s. of, and Henry-st., 72 ft. e. of, (rear lot,) 20x40	1,500
Van Brunt-st., n. w. s., 50 ft. n. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x90	2,250
9th and North 2d sts., s. e. corner, 2 lots, 57.6x54x75x30.3	12,250
DeKalb-av., s. s., 15.3 ft. e of Graham-av., 50.5x54	8,000
Flatbush plank road, e. s., 100.7 ft. n. of Union-place, 242.11x103.10	10,000
Franklin-av. and Butler-st., n. w. corner, 600x131x500x78.6x100x209.6 9th-st. and 8th-av., 10th-st. and line, 397.10 ft. e. of 7th-av	196,500
Montrose-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Smith-st. h. and l., 25x100	5,000
Tompkins-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Monroe-st., h. and l., 16.8x100	6,150
RICHMOND COUNTY—STATEN ISLAND.	
Middletown.	
Thompson-st., s. s., Bay House block, 82x97	$5,000
Little Clove road, D. Porter Lord's, 1 702-1,000 acres	2,750
Southfield.	
Richmond to Vanderbilt Landing road, E. P. Barton's, 37 7-100 acres	$9,000
Charles-st., Edward McDonald's, 37.6x114	700
Port Richmond.	
Sharpe's-av., e. s., William A. Ross', 50x164.9	$654
Elm-st., w. s., William A. Ross', 100x155	1,201
Sharpe's-av., e. s., William A. Ross', 50x164.6	651
Edgewater.	
Targie-st., J. A. Sullivan's, 2 lots, 50x100	$325
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
5th-av., s. s., lot No. 188, Wakefield, 25x114	$300
Morrisania.	
Pontiac-st., s. w. s., 155 ft. s. e. of Tinton-av., 25x175	$350
St. Ann's-av., Westchester Railroad-st., n. e. corner, 25x160	6,500
New-Castle.	
Sing Sing to Somers road, w. s., adjoining Jas. Weeks', 15 acres	$5,000
Silas Thompson's to John Hitchcock's road, s. s., adjoining J. W. Barnes', about 75 acres	3,000
White Plains.	
Brookfield and New sts., s. e. corner, 50x50	$600
Yonkers.	
Chestnut-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Guion-st., 50x100	$2,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Morris-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Green-st., 12.6x100	$4,700
South 2d-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Erie-st., 26x75	3,500
Bergen.	
Bergen-av., e. s., 101 ft. n. of Church-st., 50x161	$10,000
Halliday-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Maple-st., 16.8x100	3,500
Monticello-av., e. s., n. of Fairview-av., 49x101	862
Lots Nos. 9, 11, 12, block No. 28, and lots Nos. 79, 80, 81, block No. 1, R.H. Halliday's	3,160
Hudson City.	
Newark Turnpike, n. s., near Cherry-lane, B. Reynolds', 50x100	$1,000
West Hoboken.	
Bergenwood and Paterson avs., n. e. cor., 31x100	$710
Greenville.	
Old Bergen road, e. s., 134 ft. n. of Seaview-av., 50x100	$775
Union Township.	
Morgan-st., lot No. 29, block No. 41, map West Hoboken, 25x100	$450
NEW-YORK CITY—NOV. 27.	
Delancey-st., No. 107, h. and l., 17.8x100.6	$21,800
Essex-st., 51 ft. e. of, and Delancey-st., 50.11 ft. n. of, 19.2x25	nom.
Ridge-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton-st., h. and l., 25x100	34,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., h. and l., 28x100 Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex-st., h. and l., 25x50.11	57,000
22d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.6	18,250
24th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., h. and l., 20x98.9	16,000
28th-st., n. s., 185.11 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.4x98.9, ½ share	8,750
58th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 8th-av., h. and l., 25x100.5	9,500
69th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x95.11	15,000
72d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 300x102.2, ½ share Boulevard, w. s., 51.3 ft. s. of 72d-st., 60.1x115.8x41.8x138.11, ½ share	75,000
78th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 225x134.10, ½ share	25,600
127th-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x99.11	12,000
129th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x99.11, b. & s.	500
Avenue C and 11th-st., s. w. corner, h. and l., 47.4x65	56,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 19 ft. n. of 52d-st., h. and l., 16.8x70	24,000
1st-av., w. s., 20.6 ft. n. of 24th-st., h. and l., 19.9x70	14,000
3d-av. and 54th-st., n. e. corner, h. and l., 25.4x75	45,000
9th-av., e. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 42d-st., h. and l., 20x80	7,000
10th-av. and 67th-st., n. e. corner, 25.5x40	6,500
Leases Recorded.	
White-st., No. 66, 5 years; 1 year, per year, $14,000; 4 years, per year	$13,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., n. s., 119.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	$5,900
Bergen-st., s. s., 351 ft. w. of Smith-st., 23.6x100x23.2x100	1,500
Charles-place, s. e. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 25x100	900
Eagle-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,350
John-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x100	1,800
Madison-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 75x100	1,450
McKibben-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 100x17x—x45	1,600
Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x100	6,250
President-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 3 hs. and ls., 75x100	27,000
River-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100, October, 1864	325
17th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x80 6th-av., w. s., 98.4 ft. n. of Prospect-av., 36x80	32,000
Albany-av. and Warren-st., n. w. corner, b. and s., 75x100	1,800
Atlantic-av., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., contract, 35x100	2,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 101.8 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 41x492x22.2x96.3x24.10	4,000
Eldert-av., w. s., about 175 ft. s. of south line Cozine-st., 50xabout 94	450
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 109 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 18x60	7,000
Gravesend-lane, adjoining Waters & Ryder's	200
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Flushing.	
North Hempstead road, corner of road from Old House Landing to Lakeville-av.	$5,500
Glen Cove.	
Elm-av., n. s., adjoining Bell's, 50x50	$300
Jamaica.	
Newtown road, e. s., adjoining Schilling's, 27 acres	$9,762
Lots Nos. 39, 40, 41 Washington-av., w. s., each 25x100	400
Chestnut-st., n. s., lots Nos. 38, 184, 185, 186, 25x100	400
Laurel Hill.	
Lots Nos. 266, 267 and 268, Laurel Hill	$500
Maspeth.	
13 acres, adjoining Friends' Burying Ground, White's property	$1,000
Whitestone.	
Myrtle-av., s. s., lot No. 48 and part of lot No. 49	$150
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
East Chester to White Plains road, w. s., adjoining New-Haven Railroad, 5 acres	$4,000
New-Rochelle.	
Washington-av., n. s., 556 ft. e. of Webster-av., 50x240	$285
Washington-av., n. s., 254 ft. e. of Webster-av., 41x241	230
Union-av., s. s., adjoining school lot, 180x323	2,000
Bayview-av., n. s., 365 ft. from Franklin-av., 150x180 Bayview-av., n. s., 220 ft. from Franklin-av., 10x150	2,000
Rye.	
Turnpike road, n. s., 84 ft. w. of Spruce-st., 20x73	$1,250
White Plains.	
Kensico-av. and Clinton-st., s. w. cor., 25x107	$200
Kensico-av., w. s., 64 ft. s. of Clinton-st., 50x100	200
Warren-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Harrison-av., 100x110	500

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

Peremptory Sale of 3,300 Lots,

MILL SITES, VILLA SITES AND DWELLING HOUSES,
AT

FORDHAM PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, situated near Fordham Depot, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

the country seat of the late PETER LORILLARD. This magnificent property has recently been topographically surveyed and laid out by General E. L. Viele, formerly Chief Engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.

The mansion of the late owner, a granite structure containing thirty rooms, with stone stables, greenhouse, conservatories, graperies, gashouse and garden, will be sold with about thirty acres of land, forming a complete and elegant country residence. There is also upon the premises a valuable water power, which will be sold, with the mills and mill sites.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions against nuisances.

Terms 70 per cent. on mortgage.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Special train from Harlem Depot at 10½ A. M.

For further information apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.;
PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 39 Wall-st.;
G. TILLOTSON, No. 46 Exchange-place; or
MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

227 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.

BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.: 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO
PROSPECT PARK,
CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD
AND THE
HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY,
AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned executors of John A. Cross, deceased, the following-described real estate, being one of the best wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn, viz.: A plot of land containing an area of about fifty city lots, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of 1st-st., (the line of the Brooklyn City Railroad,) and extending to the Wallabout channel of the East River, with a wharf frontage of about 346 feet. This property is now occupied for manufacturing and commercial purposes, is most centrally located, and not being exposed to the great tidal rush of the main stream, (though situate on the immediate head of the channel,) is one of the best protected and most accessible landings on the Brooklyn shore. The above-described property is in the immediate vicinity of the extensive city basins of the Wallabout Improvement, which are just completed, and near the Peck-slip, Grand and Houston-st. Ferries to New-York. For sugar refineries, manufactories, or for a yard for the storage of lumber or coal, this property is most eligibly located and admirably adapted.

For maps and more full particulars apply to the auctioneers. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

SEYMOUR L. HUSTED.
CHARLES J. LOWREY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF THE
LORILLARD ESTATE,
FORDHAM, N. Y.
Special trains leave 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
HARLEM RAILROAD,
at 10½ A. M. each day of sale.
For maps and free tickets apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—ON PASSAIC RIVER, EAST bank, between Newark and Belleville, three minutes from proposed depot of Midland and Mount Clair Railroad, 6¾ miles from New-York, country seat, 7 acres, dwelling, gardener's cottage, outbuildings, icehouse, summer houses, &c.; beautiful lawn, 300 feet river front; property extending to low water mark; boating and bathing; young orchard of 200 trees, choice pears and other fruit; a good chance for an investment; price $22,000. Apply to PHILIP E. BOGERT, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—A three-story brown-stone house, French roof, 40x50; lot 50x80, situated in one of the most desirable streets in Washington, and near the Arlington House, just opened. This is a most delightful residence, with spacious drawing rooms, and containing all the modern improvements found in the most modern houses. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—TILL 1ST MAY, a handsome French-roofed house of 10 rooms, on Bergenwood-av., Hudson City, N. J.; horse cars to Hoboken, Jersey City and Chambers-st. ferries pass the door every 10 minutes; gas, water, bath, &c.; furniture almost new. Apply to THOS. ALDRIDGE, Newark-av., Hudson City, N. J., or to ROBT. T. RODGER, No. 305 Canal-st., New-York City.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a handsomely and completely furnished four-story English basement brown-stone house, to respectable and responsible parties only. Apply, between 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 332 West 32d-st., west of 8th-av.

A FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms, at No. 45 West 26th-st., to let to a gentleman and wife; can be used for light housekeeping; best references required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO THE STRAW GOODS AND MILLINERY TRADE.

To let—First loft, 40x90 feet. Rent low. Apply at No. 15 Mercer-st.

BANK OR INSURANCE PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The three stores, known as Nos. 59, 61 and 63, on the northerly side of Liberty-st., situated between Broadway and Nassau-st., and about 50 feet west of the office of the *Evening Post*, are now offered to be leased for a term of twenty-one or more years from the 1st of next May. The size of the entire plot of ground is about 64 feet front on Liberty-st. and about 94 feet on Little Green-st., offering an unusual advantage for light and air. The owner would consent to have the present buildings altered, or new ones erected. Apply to HENRY G. MARQUAND, Office No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-story store, No. 433 Broome-st., second door from Broadway; lot 25 by 102. Apply to WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 6th-av.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining-rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on Jan. 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 175 PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PEARL-ST.—The lot of land, together with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the westerly side of Pearl-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 175. Lot 19.9 front, 25.2 rear, by about 105 feet deep.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, thirty-five acres of land in the town of Yonkers, on the west side of Central Park-av., and both sides of the road leading from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad. This valuable tract of land is known as the Abraham Valentine estate, and now to be sold by order of S. M. Valentine, executor; will be sold in three parcels. Full particulars and maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st. Conveyances at all hours at Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 53 East 54th-st. The parlor story, front basement and halls and stairs are all finished in hard wood; house 22x55 feet; lot 22x100.5 feet. Inquire of the owner, JOHN H. SARES, Madison-av., fourth house north of 54th-st.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING THE City will sell a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without the furniture, at a low figure. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND LOT ON BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park. Price $160,000. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF THE HOTEL NO. 759 Broadway, containing 50 rooms, completely furnished and in splendid running order; a rare opportunity. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND VALUABLE corner on Broadway, near Union-square, suitable for hotel, banking or business purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON-AV., Brooklyn.—Two French-roof houses, built in best manner, with all improvements. Also fine house on Adams-st., five minutes' walk from ferries. Inquire of J. ANDERSON, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, or No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., Booth's Building.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums, from $1 to $10,000. Money deposited now draws interest from 1st of next month. Allowed by charter to keep "check accounts." Deposits subject to check at sight, and four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER,
HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.

INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first day in every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

A HALF PER CENT. MORE INTEREST, is allowed on deposits made on or before Dec. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
DEALERS IN
SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE:
Macon and Brunswick Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Eight per cent. Interest Bonds.
East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds.
Mississippi Central Eight per cent. Certificates.
AND WILL BUY
Wilmington and Manchester First Preferred Bonds and South Carolina Bonds, Old and New.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS
CONSTANTLY PURCHASED
BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share be paid to stockholders on Dec. 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 20 until Dec. 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2. FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A LOAN OF $1,500,000,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT, INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
SECURED BY A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE ON THEIR RAILWAY, WHICH RUNS FROM ST. JOSEPH
TO
FORT KEARNEY.

Total length of Road 271 Miles.

Distance Mortgaged, 111 Miles, and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York.

This line of Railroad is the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the very heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and Pacific States.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 15, 1869, payable at maturity in gold in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of Eight Per Cent., Free of Government Tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents on a $1,000 Bond:

In New-York	$40, gold.
In London	£8 4s. 4d
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	100 flor.

On $500 bond one-half these amounts respectively.

They are Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, but can be registered, and on surrender of the Coupons can be converted into Registered Bonds.

Company's Capital Stock .... $10,000,000 to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000

While the loan is only $1,500,000, and is the only debt against the Company.

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that can be issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds.

We offer these bonds at the low price of 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to this loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY as a SAFE, SURE, and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES
AND
GOLD COIN BONDS.
All classes bought and sold on commission.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS,
STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgages, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UPON FAVORABLE terms, CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, at the

BANK OF AMERICA,
in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest on these bonds, and the sinking fund of the city amounts to about $200,000 per annum.

The City of Louisville has always met its financial obligations promptly and regularly. Its present revenue from taxation alone is upward of $1,300,000. With its comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of its finances, these bonds constitute one of the safest and most desirable investments now offered in this market.

The Bonds can be registered at the transfer agency, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, at the option of the holder.

Any further particulars can be had on application at our office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNION Petroleum Company of New-York have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. ($2 per share) on the capital stock, payable at the Treasurer's office on and after Dec. 1.

A. CURTISS, Secretary and Treasurer,
Office of Messrs. Weston & De Billier, No. 18 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE
7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,248 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116⅞	117⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114⅜	114⅝
Coupon, 1881	116⅞	117⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	111⅞	112⅛	10-40 Regis.	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅞	114⅛	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112	112⅛	Gold	124⅜	124½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112¼	112⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE EGYPT COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 109 North Water-st., Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the present condition and future prospects of the Company, and for general business purposes.

D. W. SLACK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and in Eighth-street from Lewis-street to Avenue D.

Third—For laying Belgian pavement in Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—For flagging and reflagging Fifty-second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second and one Hundred and Twenty-third streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

Second—Both sides of Lewis-street, from Houston to Eighth-street, and both sides of Eighth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Prince-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Board of Excise on the 28th day of December, 1869, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at No. 209 3d-st., New-York.

E. MANHEIMER & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 28,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2	Nemesis, Wed'day, Dec. 22
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9	Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA.......Dec. 4	CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25
EUROPA.........Dec. 11	IOWA...............Jan. 1
INDIA............Dec. 18	CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,865 tons	Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...........................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 4—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Dec. 3. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.......................Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...................Dec. 16

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, 2d December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston	$15
To Savannah	20
To Jacksonville	25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....................NELSON....Saturday, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER....Saturday, Dec. 11.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River; touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tues., Nov. 23.. 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 24...... 8 A. M.
Thurs., Nov. 25..10:30 A. M.	Frid., Nov. 26......10 A. M.
Sat., Nov. 27...... 1:30 P. M.	Mon., Nov. 29......12 M.
Tues., Nov. 30... 2:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A BUYER FOR A LARGE FOReign and domestic dry goods house; one who is thoroughly posted in the markets of this City, Philadelphia and Boston, and who understands his business, will be liberally treated. Apply, with references, to Box 1,326 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; none need apply unless they can bring unexceptionable references for sobriety and honesty. Call at No. 189 Madison-av., near 34th-st.

AGRICULTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN wanted. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 237 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and jellies, and good bread and pastry; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 235 West 27th-st., over the drug store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, some gentlemen's washing or ladies' washing at her own house, or would go out by the day to do ironing or fluting; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 591 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; takes care of the silver and dining in style; or thorough chambermaid in a boarding house or private family; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer, or cook and fine washer; she is a thorough laundress; understands French fluting; can do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; good cook; has the best testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTable colored woman, one who thoroughly understands the business; can do fluting if required; washing done for ladies and gentlemen or families. Call at No. 531 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF UNdoubted respectability and amiable deportment, a position as assistant or companion to a lady of refinement, or to one or two little girls. Parties truly respectable will address Miss C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Singer's family machine; City reference. Call on Monday at No. 553 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman to sew and take care of grown children or to wait on an invalid lady. Call at present employer's, (for two days,) from 9 till 3 o'clock, at No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; can give good City reference; can be seen on Monday from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; or would do a few private families' washing by the month. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as plain cook, and to assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., No. 3 White's-place.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY AN experienced, trustworthy English Protestant nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 365 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family, or genteel boarding house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; in the City or country; does the coarse washing. Call at 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, to go out by the day washing or ironing, or would do any other work; French fluting done also; satisfactory reference, if desired. Call at No. 333 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 312 4th-av.

WANTED—2,000 LADIES AND GENTLEmen, with a cash capital of 50 cents, to invest in an admission to the Tammany. The greatest attraction offered as a guarantee for the investment. Apply to-night at the Box Office at 7½.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; country or City; she is a very good cook, excellent baker and understands the care of milk and butter; will do washing; good testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very efficient, competent young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, and is a good baker; will do washing; good testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as excellent cook; will assist in washing; or to cook, wash and iron in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days or address E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED.—A GERMAN COOK, WASHER and ironer and a girl who wants to go for housework, or as chambermaid and nurse, are looking for employment. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Welsh girl, a situation as kitchenmaid in a private family; would prefer to be under a colored cook. Can be seen at No. 49 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIdy girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 256 West 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as good cook; good washer and ironer; in a private family; good references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at 349 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a few gentlemen or private family, at her own house, No. 563 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; or would do chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored cook; good reference. Apply at No. 112 West 17th-st., rear; can be seen for four days.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV. and 25th-st., will be found a number of excellent servants,) willing to go for moderate wages,) viz.: cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstress and for general work.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW No. 335.—For country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., can be found first class male and female help, of all nations, constantly on hand; all City and country orders promptly filled.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND Protestant servants our specialties, and, with Irish, constantly on hand, at the magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants Agency, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; male and female.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very steady and industrious young man; is strong and healthy; understands the care of horses and driving, working in garden, milking, &c.; is willing to do anything that has to be done; is a valuable servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who understands his business; is a good milker, and will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address N. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; understands all work about a gentleman's place; gardening, fruits, pruning, cows and horses; has the best of City reference. Address T. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Protestants,) situations; man as first-class coachman, gardener, &c., woman as first-class cook, &c.; country preferred. Call or address GARDENER, No. 29 Jane-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, competent groom and a good driver; best City reference. Call or address No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call on or address his last place, No. 2 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man, who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—2,000 LADIES AND GENTLEmen, with a cash capital of 50 cents, to invest in an admission to the Tammany. The greatest attraction offered as a guarantee for the investment. Apply TO-NIGHT, at the Box Office at 7½.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference given by his last employer. Call on Mr. FOGG, 32 Burling-slip.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; he is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as butler or waiter; perfectly understands his business; good City credentials. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business; is a careful driver, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address G. V., at D. Wright's, No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as an honest, sober, capable man. Address WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BARTENDER IS open for an engagement; thoroughly understands all work pertaining to the liquor business, wholesale and retail; $1,000 security given. Address W. M. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 EAST 22D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE. —A suite of three rooms, connecting, with private table, for the season. References exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A nicely-furnished room, with closets and all improvements, in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address, with name, T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms on first and second floors, with board, (private table if desired,) in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 129 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Parlor and bedroom on parlor floor; also third story room to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board; references exchanged.

BOARD AND LODGERS WANTED. —Handsomely-furnished rooms, with private table, in 25th-st., near Madison-square. For address, inquire of Mr. BERGMAN, corner of 25th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY furnished parlor, and second floor; private table if desired; location central. Address L., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms to rent, with or without board. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separately; each $5 per week. Apply at No. 273 West 38th-st.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME given to a family or party of four or five, with delightful rooms; no other boarders; private table, or without meals, at No. 44 West 26th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let an entire floor, en suite or separately, with or without private table; also two rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD ON STUYVESANT PARK.—Pleasant room with first-class board at No. 316 East 15th-st.; reference exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR to rent, en suite or singly, with or without private table; house first class; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. Call at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a large furnished front room; first-class reference required. Apply at No. 166 5th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—DESIRABLE rooms with board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, for a family of eight—gentleman, wife, daughters and three children; three or four rooms required; a private family preferred; references given and required; location between 14th and 40th sts. Address W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A small room with board, at a good wholesome table, on moderate terms, in a private family, between 20th and 26th sts., and 5th and 8th avs.; best references given and required. Address E. P., Station E., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter, two rooms connected, with board, between 6th and Lexington avs. and 14th and 42d sts.; references exchanged; price moderate. Address B. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

"SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY."

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED 25TH NOVEMBER," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

2,000 lbs. white lead in oil, 300 lbs. whiting, 600 lbs. putty, 50 lbs. pat. dryer, 10 lbs. ultramarine blue, 15 lbs. raw sienna in oil, 15 lbs. burnt umber in oil, 1 dozen papers glaziers' zinc points, ½ lb. each, and 1 dozen silver-plated wash-basin cocks, to be selected.

200 lbs. heavy white oak tanned harness leather; 2 sides split patent leather for collar covers; 2 sets double truck harness; 2 cart saddle trees; 4 pairs brass turrets and hooks for saddles; 80 feet brass mouldings for saddles; 6 breast chains for truck harness; 25 papers tacks, assorted; 2 dozen patent leather fronts for head stalls; 6 pair bar trace loops, 1½ inch; 3 lbs. black harness thread; 2 lbs. clout nails, 1 inch English; 4 truck pipe colors; 18 pair worsted rosettes; 2 dozen pressed loops, assorted; 2 patent leather collars; 55 yards burlap for lining horse blankets; 3 yards double-width all-wool kersey for breast protectors; 72 yards worsted binding for horse blankets, 2 dozen currying brushes; 200 lbs. oil meal; 10 lbs. Chinese vermillion, and 2 dozen painters' dusting brushes. All the above cart and wagon harness, &c., to be selected.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

11,000 fish hooks—cod, bass, blackfish, mackerel and trout assorted.

500 galvanized iron clews, as per sample at the Navy Yard.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,500 lbs. white lead in oil, 200 galls. Winter-strained sperm oil, 200 galls. boiled and 40 galls. raw linseed oil, 200 lbs. putty in bladders; 2 lbs. Chinese vermillion, dry; 10 lbs. chrome green, dry; 10 galls. brown Japan varnish; 10 galls. white vinegar; 10 lbs. nutgalls.

12 dozen brass padlocks, (assorted;) 20 lbs. brass wire, No. 3 wire gauge; 2 dozen papers lasting tacks; 2 gross brass screws, 2¼ inches, No. 14; 24 dozen files, (assorted;) 12 dozen paint brushes, (assorted;) 5 lbs. flax line.

3 dozen plain and 1 dozen flap memorandum books; 3 dozen blank books, 2, 4, 5 and 6 quires; 1 gross lead pencils, Nos. 2 and 3, Faber's; 10 gross (303 and 404) steel pens; 500 official envelopes; 1 gross red tape; ½ gross penholders; 5 papers pins; and 3 lbs office twine, as per samples to be seen at the Ordnance Office in the Navy Yard.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

10,000 lbs. best flange charcoal iron, viz.: 2,000 lbs. 3-16 in., 2,000 lbs. ¼ in., 2,000 lbs. No. 12, 2,000 lbs. No. 14, and 2,000 lbs. No. 16; 2,000 lbs. ⅜x2 in. bar iron.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

30,000 lbs. sugar, half in half barrels; 12,000 lbs. coffee; 4,000 galls. beans, which must be of this year's crop; 1,000 bushels Syracuse salt.

600 half barrels, 300 tight half barrels, 5,000 hickory poles, 10 feet long; 25,000 feet whitewood boards, 12 to 18 inches wide, to be well seasoned, planed on one side, ⅝ inch after being planed; 3 kegs 3d., and 1 keg 8d. nails.

500 black silk handkerchiefs.

All supplies under this Bureau must be "NAVAL STANDARD."

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information, and will state in their bids the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE BUILDING, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 23, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M. of the 3d day of December next for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building thirty-two (32) Cast Iron Columns, Bed Plates, &c., for use in the construction in the basement story of the United States Post Office and Court House Building, at New-York City.

All the castings must be sound, smooth and straight, of the best quality of pig metal, and of the number and weights, shown by the schedule and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any casting of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases and plates, must be planed perfectly true; all bolt holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings, and the entire work to be completed on or before the 12th day of January, 1870, and be delivered as required.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered only in the aggregate. Payments to be made monthly upon delivery and acceptance of the castings by the Superintendent, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Iron Columns."
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 21st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BRIOL—LEFRANC—REYNA.
THIS MONDAY, NOV. 29,
AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1,
LAST NIGHTS OF
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL.
WITH ITS GRAND CAST.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

DON'T MISS SEEING
THE WONDERFUL ACTS OF THE HANLONS
AT

THE TAMMANY.

Their Last Nights.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &C.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE 113TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
OF THE
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.

The members of the Society will dine together at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 6 o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.

Persons interested in the society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day, can obtain tickets from any of the managers, viz.:

JAMES BRAND, No. 72 Beekman-st.
JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 65 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, cor. Cedar and William sts.
WALTER WATSON, No. 30 Broad-st.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, No. 2 Hanover-square.
JOHN SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway.
ALEXANDER RHIND, Secretary.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

GRAND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss NETTIE STERLING,
Signor G. RONCONI,
Mr. WM. J. HILL,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. WM. BERGE,
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Mr. S. P. WARREN,
Mr. HENRY E. BROWN.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOmac.—There will be a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 M., at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, (which has been generously offered for the occasion,) to act on the report on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, and to revive the memories of comradeship at the first annual banquet.

Some notice hereof by country journals is respectfully solicited.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Chairman,
H. G. WRIGHT,
JOHN NEWTON.
JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary pro tem., 16 Wall-st.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING TO notice, in a suitable manner, the death of SAMUEL W. SETON, for more than forty years connected with the system of public instruction in this City.

The Trustees and members of the late Public School Society, Commissioners and Ex-Commissioners of the Board of Education, the Inspectors, Trustees, Teachers and former pupils of the Common Schools are invited.

The meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in Grammar School No. 50, in East 20th-st., near 3d-av.
W. BELDEN,
T. F. HARRISON,
D. B. SCOTT,
Committee.

THE LADIES OF THE METHODIST Episcopal churches of this City are invited to attend a meeting in behalf of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, the Pastor, will address the meeting. In behalf of the Committee,
CHARLOTTE JANES.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. Extra branches optional. Graduates from the academic course of this Institute are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams and Columbia Colleges, New-York University, the Government schools, and in the banking and commercial houses of New-York City.

The following, with over one hundred other well-known citizens, are patrons whose names, together with regulations, &c., are in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute:

Hon. F. A. Conkling, Hon. T. E. Tomlinson,
Ex-Mayor Gopsill, J. C.
Messrs. Charles Bliven, Messrs. Wm. H. Webster,
Robert Bonner, E. O. Lamson,
A. R. Wetmore, H. Vonkeller,
Wm. T. Runk, J. M. Tilford,
James R. Floyd, P. S. Halstead,
Christopher Gwyer, John Englis,
S. A. Sawyer, Cornelius Tiebout,
Alfred Tobias, John M. Beck,
Samuel T. Knapp, Samuel Adams,
S. E. Hiscox, Henry Adams,
John R. Surbrug, William Adams
Fredk. Wiebusch, Mrs. John Adams,
H. Oberndorfer, Rev. John Q. Adams, &c.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.

French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

AT $5—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPing or arithmetic.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils, day or evening, this week, at only $5 for ten lessons.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 124 East 16th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—HALF INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing business may be had; patent just issued, and just commenced; profits large; object, to extend facilities immediately. Address MANUFACTURER, Station A.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

TO OPTICIANS.—A GENTLEMAN OF small capital wishes a partner to join him, or would join one already established. Address in first instance J. RODNEY, No. 130 East Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY, NOV. 29,
First appearance here
Of the Eminent Shakespearean Comedian,
MR. HACKETT,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING
in his world-renowned character of
FALSTAFF,
in Shakespeare's great Historical Play, in five acts, entitled THE FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY IV.

The action of this play commences at an interesting period of English history. Henry IV., declining into the vale of years, broken with sickness, agitated with remorse, resolves to expiate the murder of his sovereign, Richard II., by a crusade to the Holy Land. From this resolution he is, however, diverted by the sudden incursion of the Welch, under Owen Glendower, and the revolt of some of his principal nobility, particularly the powerful house of Northumberland, at the head of whom is Harry Percy, the renowned Hotspur. From these events rise all the tragic incidents of the drama; while to "the nimble-footed madcap Prince of Wales," we are indebted for an introduction to those joyous companions of the Boar's Head—those "Minions of the Moon" Poins, Peto, Gadshill, Bardolph, and the inimitable FALSTAFF.

Mr. HACKETT will be supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON........as.......PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT.......as..DAME QUICKLY
and the entire company.

The play will be produced with entire new and appropriate
Scenery, by..........................Witham and assistants
New and characteristic costumes, by..................Joyce
New properties, &c., by..................Denel and assistants
New machinery, by.......................Dunne and assistants

SECOND MATINEE
of Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's beautiful domestic drama of
TIME AND THE HOUR,
on SATURDAY next, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of O. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

YANKEE ROBINSON,
YANKEE ROBINSON,
in his renowned character of
DARIUS DUTTON,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2,
TWO PIECES, TWO PIECES,
DARIUS DUTTON,
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
will be produced, with entirely new scenery, mechanical effects, and one of the most
COMPLETE AND POWERFUL COMPANIES
ever before assembled in this City,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
thrilling and popular drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
Under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, Nov. 29—A New Way to Pay Old Debts.
TUESDAY EVENING—London Assurance.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE, (first time, two new pieces,)—Daddy Gray (3 acts) and Checkmate, (1 act.) The entire Star Company in all the pieces.
SATURDAY EVENING—Everybody's Friend.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

THE NEW-YORK
HARMONIC SOCIETY
will give
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO
JUDAS MACCABÆUS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1869.

Mrs. GERTRUDE HESS, Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, as soloists, together with F. EBERIS' GRAND ORCHESTRA. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist. S. P. WARREN, Accompanist.
F. L. RITTER, Conductor.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall on Tuesday.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music. Evening classes for gentlemen. Also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES Instructors and Directors. Circulars at all music stores.

LECTURES

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,

Will deliver his popular lecture, entitled
PECULIAR PEOPLE,
at Cooper Institute, on the evening of
TUESDAY, Nov. 30,
for the benefit of the
WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION,
located at No. 48 Bleecker-st.

Tickets may be obtained at all the principal book and music stores. Ticket offices Nos. 114 Broadway, 9 Astor House, and at the door.

Price 50c.; reserved seats $1.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel Lowenstein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis A. Golding, of Perth Amboy, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, and Robert Dunlap, of New-York City, formerly carrying on business in the firm name of Golding & Dunlap, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869. FRANK FIELDING, Assignee,
n15-law3wM* No. 27 Mercer-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SCHMIDT and CHARLES WITTHOFF, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Augustus Schmidt and Charles Witthoff, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
n29-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JAMES STAFF and JOHN JAMES STAFF, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John James Staff and John James Staff, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of November, 1869. CHARLES H. BAILEY,
n15-law3wM* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK LANIGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of November, 1869: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Mark Lanigan, of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the 20th day of September A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN R. ROBERTSON, Assignee,
n15-law3wM* 49 North Moore-st. City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of this Court, at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee,
n29-law2wM* No. 84 Warren-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of November, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, formerly transacting business as copartners, under the name or firm of Stone & Barron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, both individually and as copartners, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WILLIAM HAGAR, Assignee,
n22-law3wM No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

NO. 2,186.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FRIDAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Julius Friday, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of November, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALBERT GRANGER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert Granger, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Nov. 11, 1869. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
n15-law3wM* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress.

Brilliant success achieved by the Grand Consolidation of the RICHINGS-BERNARD OPERA COMPANY and the Sangalli Grand Ballet Corps.

Signal popular indorsement of Balfe's transcendent inspiration, BOHEMIAN GIRL, which will be repeated on

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS ONLY,
Nov. 29 and 30,

with this excellent cast: Arline, Mrs. C. R. Bernard; Count Arnheim, Mr. Henry Drayton; Thaddeus, Mr. Henry Haigh; Devilshoof, Mr. Henry C. Peakes; supported by a full and efficient orchestra and chorus.

General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced in a style of magnificence, with new scenery, dresses, increased orchestra and chorus, Caroline Richings-Bernard's English version of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of THE HUGUENOTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10¾ P. M.
THIS EVENING,
HOME,
With the Comedietta
A REGULAR FIX.

Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. Rockwell, Mr. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Tinney, Miss Green and Miss Clayton.

NOTICE.—The above pieces can only be performed for
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,
in consequence of
APPROACHING NOVELTIES.
NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 4, (Third Time,)
HENRY DUNBAR.

In active preparation, Mrs. Centlivre's brilliant and picturesque comedy,
THE WONDER,
with new and beautiful SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, and a SPLENDID CAST.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Laura Phillips and Miss Fanny Green.

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

AT WALLACK'S
EVERY NIGHT (EXCEPT SATURDAY.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

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IN TWO DISTINCT ACTS.
PAULINE HINDLEY
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NOW PERFECTED AND READY, FAUSTUS, OR THE DEMON DRACHENFELS. THE TORRES BROTHERS. BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. A FARCE.

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SLAVIANSKY RUSSIAN CONCERT TROUPE.
INDORSED BY THE PRESS OF ALL EUROPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1869,
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Mr. DMITRI AGRENEFF SLAVIANSKY,
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The troupe consists of
SEVENTEEN CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
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Accompanists Piano and Clarionet,
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Miss BATEMAN as Mary Warner for two nights only—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 3 and 4. The play will be produced under the direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman with new and appropriate scenery, and an unsurpassed cast of characters. Sale of reserved seats will commence at the Academy and No. 112 Broadway on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

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SENATOR SUMNER
ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1869.

STEINWAY HALL.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER
ON THE QUESTION OF
CASTE.

SENATOR SUMNER WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE QUESTION OF CASTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 1869.
The only occasion on which this speech will be made by him in New-York.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION............50 cents.
RESERVED SEATS......................25 cents extra.

They may be procured at the box office, Steinway Hall, on and after Monday, Nov. 29.

Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

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CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.
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Lyric Hall, Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M. Third Soiree this (Monday) evening, 29th inst.

BALLMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

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A.—TWO MOST ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood pianofortes for sale, richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottoms, full iron plate, overstrung bass, full agraffe, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers; full warrantee for five years; wareroom price $775; will be sold for $375, cash; greatest bargain ever offered. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Examine these superb pianos before purchasing as they are just half price. A. L. BATTERSON.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK of pianofortes, with patent Agraffe attachment.—These instruments are unequaled in tone, finish and great durability, and yet, as a first-class piano, are, in price, the most reasonable offered to the public. Second-hand Grand and Upright Pianos at low prices. Factory and Warerooms No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and wareroom No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 645 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

CHEAPEST PIANOFORTE NOW offered in this City, $250; original price, $650; magnificent rosewood pianoforte, round corners, carved case and legs, full iron frame, overstrung bass, modern improvements, first-class makers. No. 24 4th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

[illegible] by Rev. H. W. Beecher, [illegible] Plymouth Church—A Symmetrical [illegible] Manhood.

Mr. BEECHER preached a sermon yesterday morning, to a very large audience, on the above subject, taking for his text the following:

"And above all these things, put on charity, which is the bond of perfection."—Colossians, iii., 14.

Throughout the writings of Paul there appear to be four figures of speech which were evidently favorites of his. The first is what might be called an architectural figure where he speaks of buildings, foundations, and other necessary parts of a complete structure. The second could be termed a military figure, as in that part where he alludes to the breastplate of righteousness, the helmet of salvation, the sword of the Spirit, and admonishes his people to put on the whole armor. The third might be likened unto an anatomical figure where, in the fourth chapter of Ephesians he alludes to a "whole body fitly joined together by that which every joint supplieth." The fourth figure of which the text forms a part, relates to the several portions of raiment or parts of a wardrobe. Perfect Christian manhood, the speaker said, is made up of many parts or elements. It is complex in its nature. A house has many parts, and if any one were left out it would not be a perfect structure. Christ preached not simply to save men, but to enlarge the character and develop all that is noble and godlike in human nature; to make his hearers more perfect men. And first a perfect, symmetrical Christian manhood required a healthy state of the body. So closely are the physical and mental powers blended in this state of existence, that to be a whole-hearted, thoroughgoing Christian, a man must be of a sound body. Next, man must be so trained as to have his passions under complete control. Again, the social affections must all be well and judiciously developed, and the imagination brought out and cultivated. Then there must be a full development of the moral sentiments, such as hope, faith and love; and over all reason must be thrown to guide the mind. No one can be called a Christian in the New Testament sense unless all these elements enter into the structure. The Kingdom of Heaven, Christ said, is within you. He did not come to establish a Church, but to enlarge spiritual manhood. The speaker said they would contrast these views with the current partisan doctrines of the day. Many persons think the basis of Christianity is the avoidance of evil. This kind of religion was compared by the reverend gentleman to a farmer who spends all the Spring and Summer in clearing his farm of weeds and thistles. He does not plant a single seed, and in the Autumn he says to his neighbors: "See here, what a fine farm I have; there is not a brier or daisy or obnoxious weed of any kind. This shows what a practical and scientific farmer I am." Yes, true, there are no weeds, and there is nothing else. Morality is with many religion. Being moral is, for most part, refraining from doing those things which society does not tolerate. What is moral in New-Orleans or San Francisco may not be good in morals of Brooklyn. The more there is of a man, the more there is to regulate in him. Who could not break a sheep? But take a wild, high-strung, noble-blooded horse, and to tame and train him for usefulness requires power and skill. Men who live to eat, and drink and sleep only, require comparatively little regulating; but take men with genius bursting out as it were, all over them, noble-souled men—whole-hearted men—men with strong passions, who are bold and daring—and with them there is much there to do to build them up into symmetrical Christian manhood. Some men spent their whole lives in "trying to get to Heaven." That was the burden of their song. Such men were generally selfish. They cared nothing for the world around them; they wanted to secure their own safety. The selfishness of the higher nature was more despicable than the selfishness of the lower. Some persons were like dead letters, or like oranges shipped by express from Florida to New-York—they expected to get to Heaven with as little labor as a letter or box of oranges. Others felt perfectly contented with their salvation if they only got into the right Church. But which is the right Church? The speaker had no doubt but that thousands upon thousands in the Greek, the Romish, the Swedenborgian, the Unitarian and the Universalist Churches were good Christian men, and would shine bright in the eternal world. Religion is not confined to experiences. The whole economy, physical, mental and moral, is embraced in it. The whole life of man must be built up, all his powers trained and developed, and the great life-work might be accomplished oftentimes in one Church as well as in another. The anxiety expressed by many to be saved in the right Church reminded him of a man who, being shipwrecked, should refuse to be taken from the wreck in anything but a beautiful little steam yacht; a raft or a scow would not answer. No doubt many in the Romish Church would be saved. He even had some hope of the salvation of the Pope, although he seemed to have gone very far astray. Some people might call the speaker a latitudinarian. He did not wish his congregation to think that he taught the doctrine that it makes no difference what a man believes. A person might learn some things in a log cabin as well as in a college. A man might make a chair with an auger and a jack-knife, but he would not advise a carpenter to commence the building of a house with no other tools. There was, he said, a class of persons who seemed to think that because they could repeat a great number of texts of Scripture therefore they had grown into perfect Christian manhood. That was a great mistake. He went to the Bible the same as he went to Fulton Market when he was hungry or expected to be. In conclusion the speaker said he was ashamed of those persons who did not try to enlarge their manhood and grow toward the condition of perfect Christians. He was ashamed of the young man who set his whole heart on the pleasures of this life; of the middle-aged man who set his whole heart upon getting money, and who had more casks of wine in his cellar than he had books in his library, and he was ashamed of the woman whose highest aim was to look after her husband's shirts and attend to his table.

Dedication of a Plymouth Baptist Church in Fifty-first-street, Near Tenth-avenue.

In the Fall of 1867 a number of Baptist laymen, who had long felt the necessity of having a church in the locality of Fiftieth-street and Tenth-avenue, near their residences, determined on making an effort toward supplying this want. The locality was poor and somewhat thinly populated, but the rapid advance of the City northward and westward favored the idea that before many years elapsed there would be a congregation sufficiently large to fill and support a church of moderate size. Accordingly, about twenty thorough church-going gentlemen assembled together and pledged themselves to do their utmost toward carrying out of the wishes of the people. At first they met with indifferent success, but finally succeeded in collecting sufficient to purchase a plot of ground between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in Fifty-first-street, for which a sum of $14,000 was paid. This site was selected as being the most central, and far removed from other Churches, which were from half a mile to a mile away. Funds gradually poured in, and being in the centre of a district containing 50,000 population, the movers of the project ultimately had no great difficulty in obtaining the money needed. Not long since the first stone of the church was laid, and to-day it is as handsome a little edifice as can be found in the City. A perfect gem in every arrangement, its cost—about $30,000—is trifling as compared with what amounts have been spent on other such buildings. The want of a pastor was supplied by the appointment of Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D.D., who was for years long and favorably known as pastor of the Forty-second-street Church. It is through his exertions mainly, aided by many of the members, the sacred structure has been so early ready for dedication, and that so many edifying and interesting services, attended by large congregations, took place yesterday in the building. The church is of a composite style of architecture, a sort of semi-Gothic, built of brick and brownstone. It is about eighty feet long by sixty feet wide and sixty feet high, has two aisles and a large platform. The large window behind the pulpit is made of a beautiful stained glass, and the other windows are of that description of plate glass which softens the brilliancy of the light pouring in through them. Over 800 persons can be comfortably seated, and on a raised platform in the rear of the church can be seated about twenty choristers. The dedication took place yesterday at the 10:30 service. Rev. Mr. FISHER officiated, and an excellent choir sung, to the accompaniment of a piano, several hymns, one of which was composed specially for the occasion by Mrs. HARRY WATERS. An excellent dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. W. H. FELIX, of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, who took for his text Samuel xiv. 1, giving an account of how "Jonathan, with a small army, smiteth the Philistines." The success of Jonathan, continued the preacher, was a sufficient indication to Christian people that the Lord would ever favor them in a holy cause, and where a church was to be built a true faith in the members was a guarantee of success. He then treated at some length on the mission, the power and the encouragement of a church. He said that the mission of the Church of Jesus Christ was to subdue the world, and where a vast field, teeming with humanity was destitute of a house of public worship, there the banner of Christ should be unfurled, and the cross planted in the midst of the enemy. In this instance there had been a necessity of organized effort; that, however, no longer existed, for the members having felt that the mission of the Church was but the individual mission aggregated, they rallied together, and keeping sight of their object ultimately became successful. The power of a Church lay not in a fashionable congregation, a magnificent church, or an eloquent preacher, but it was the truth of God within a Church that sent it triumphant along the track on its mission of salvation. By encouragement he meant the effect given by all, whether weak or strong, poor or rich. Great things often came from little beginnings, and by the efforts to become successful mighty things could be accomplished. He concluded by dedicating the church [illegible] of the Church, who [illegible] in making money, because it was more blessed to give than to receive, a collection was taken up, which realized a considerable amount. At the afternoon service, 2:30 P. M., an opening address was delivered by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., after which short speeches were delivered by Deacon Peter Balen, Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, Deacon C. T. Goodwin, Rev. H. M. [illegible], Rev. John Duer, Rev. T. A. Hanna and others. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., after which the prayer of dedication was given, and the services concluded for the day. The Church numbers at present over eighty members, [illegible] but mostly all of whom are earnest, energetic business people.

The Hurry and Worry of New-York Life—Sermon by Rev. G. H. Hepworth.

The second lecture in the course to young men, now being delivered in the Church of the Messiah, Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, occurred last evening. The preacher announced for his text the words found in Proverbs xxviii., 20—"He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." He began by saying that the chief characteristic of money-making in this City is undue haste. A man is not willing to get rich by slow degrees, to lay by a fortune dollar by dollar. The one dream of our young men is to invent some scheme by which they can become millionaires in twenty days. The old motto, "slow and sure," which made our fathers so tough and honest has long since gone out of fashion. The only watchword we seem to have is, "Hurry up, and run the risk." The consequence is, that everybody jostles everybody. As in Egypt, where the crowd of hungry mendicants, to whom the traveler has thrown a handful of small coin, fight for the coveted prize, each man thinking of his own gain, and caring little in the general scramble for the broken limbs or torn clothes of other contestants, so in business life it too often happens that in our eagerness we get to be so shrewd that we are dishonest, and are in such haste that we ignore the rights of others. When business is a game of chess, where every move is made deliberately, God always blesses the winner; but when it is a mere grab game, society is injured. Now one consequence of this haste is degeneracy of physique. The men who bear the world's burdens must have good muscle. If a man's every day life uses up his nervous force, his every day life is wrong. If you are going to be honest for the next twenty years, you must first be healthy. I would not give much for the business success of a confirmed dyspeptic. He is never his best self. Other things being equal, his word on 'Change is not worth as much as a healthy man's. Young men who are ambitious to have a sound and well-balanced mind, must begin by having a sound and well-balanced body. The over-worked brain may get on pretty well when the market has an upward tendency, and when his business holds him up; but when he has to tug hard to pull his business up to a paying level, he is apt to break; and, besides this, health is religion, or a very important part of it. You are not likely to be as moral with an aching body—a body subject to pains and weakness—as you are with a body in perfect condition. The clerk who is half sick from over work, is in a chronic state of discouragement, and when a great temptation comes he commits what you call an "irregularity," which means simply that he steals $50,000; whereas, if he were calm and healthy, he might resist the temptation. Two things I want to say. First—Don't be in such a hurry. Cultivate deliberation. Remember that a false move throws its shadow far into the future. You may never be able to recover from it. To be too hasty is to lessen your own power, to shorten your own life, to injure your moral nature. It is better to work quietly for twenty years, and at the end to be successful, than to try to be rich in five years with broken health as the result. Second—In order to this you must have religious principle. That alone can make you patient and deliberate. If you are imbued with the true spirit of Christ you will walk calmly, but with a solid tread, through life and enjoy every month as it goes by. Religion is peace, quietness and happiness.

Ministerial Education—A Discourse by Rev. J. F. Elder.

Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., preached yesterday morning at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, on "Ministerial Education," taking for his text the following verse of Scripture:

"And the things thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also."—II. Timothy, ii. 2.

Here, said the speaker, is no rule of apostolic succession. The only qualification required of a man to be a worthy preacher of the Gospel is that he should be "faithful" and "able to teach." Such should receive the training necessary to fit them for their high calling and it is made the duty of pastors of the Church to see to it that they do not lack the proper opportunities for such training. There is need of personal instruction and supervision of students for the ministry by pastors in the Church, and they should take pupils into their own studies and their family and commit to them the things which they have heard. This was the method of training those who were to disseminate the truths of the Gospel, adopted by the Savior and the founders of his Church. Men who from lack of time or means cannot enjoy the advantages of a complete education, but feel called of God to preach His truth should receive from pastors of the Church a helping hand, and be able to obtain such partial training as would fit them in many cases to become most efficient laborers in the Lord's vineyard. Our seminaries are placed too generally on a basis which requires a previous classical education, and many earnest men, faithful and able to teach, are deterred from entering them on that account. Notwithstanding this fact, the theological schools should receive the cordial support of the Church. They should, in fact, be regarded as an organic part of the Church of Christ, having the same claim upon Christians for support which their ministers and the parish interests have. Professors in those schools are as much the inspired teachers of our holy religion as are the men who occupy the pulpit, and their ministrations are equally worthy of support. There is need of a broad culture in the Church. The weak ones and those of small acquirements are not to be excluded from their share in this great work, but we want also those of keen intellect, deep thought and highly-trained faculties. There are many influences at work in society which demand the best talents and the most thorough education to meet and counteract them. Chief among these is the materialistic tendency of the age, whose ingenious sophistries and subtle reasoning can be exposed only by men of large ability and liberal culture. Young men at present have few encouragements to go into the ministry, while other walks in life present increasing attractions. There is a long period of study required, often accompanied by privation and sacrifices, from which even the faithful will sometimes shrink. The Church should take this matter up, and afford to the students in our theological seminaries the means of pursuing their studies with comfort and success. The speaker closed with an appeal to the congregation before him to contribute $4,000 for the assistance of students in the Rochester, Hamilton and Chicago Theological Seminaries and for the benefit of the New-Jersey Educational Society.

Religious Irreligion—Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM preached yesterday morning at Trenor's Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, his theme being "Religious Irreligion." "Verily I say unto you, unless your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in nowise enter the Kingdom of Heaven." And yet the Pharisees were the religious people of the times—the peculiar religious people of the times. These were the same class of persons whom Jesus, in words of withering reproach, characterized as whited sepulchres, wolves in sheep's clothing, oppressors of the poor, men who compass heaven and earth to make one proselyte, and when they have succeeded, make him as themselves; yet we must not forget the fact that at the time the Pharisees were thus denounced, they stood before the people as models of piety. In the present day there are to be found Pharisees in our so-called Christian Churches. They, in the days of Jesus devoured widows' houses, and for a pretence made long prayers. It is rumored that such things are done in the present day, even by members of Christian Churches. They were scrupulous in matters of tithes of mint and anise, but neglected justice and judgment. Bitterly sectarian, they hated the Saducees who looked for the same Saviour, because they would not unite with them in building the Temple. In the present day we have the same long-drawn rigid face, the same pretence, the same hypocrisy, which marked the pharisaic time. Thus, we have a people professing religion but irreligious—worshiping God but oppressing His creatures, and lastly, crucifying the highest soul that ever stood on this planet. It became an important question, he said, to discover what were the true tests of religion. One of the accepted tests among the Christian Churches, was an appearance if not feeling, of uninterrupted sadness and grief. No sooner have the poet, the author, the painter and musician become converted than they cease to celebrate the beauties and glories of nature, and turn to subjects sombre and doleful.

In a neighboring city one of their most popular preachers recently gave utterance in a sermon, to the strange assertion, that all Atheists were born to lie, cheat and steal. This is the same feeling of sectarian exclusiveness which marked the Pharisees alike with the large majority of modern Christians. Because a man cannot believe in the exact definition of God as contained in creeds and confessions of faith, while perhaps his idea of that Great Being is too grand to be expressed in words, must he be called a liar, a cheat and a thief? Are all the cheats of Wall-street atheists? Are all those who break into bank vaults atheists? Are all those concerned in drawback frauds atheists? If so, then indeed must they be numerous. But he had no words wherewith to appropriately express his surprise and abhorrence of this wild, meaningless, wholesale slander. In conclusion he urged his hearers to cultivate that joy of heart, that love of their neighbor [illegible] the love of the beautiful and the good, which makes the true Christian, and lift him nearer to the Great Most High.

Woman's Mission in the Church—Discourse by Mrs. Whittenmeyer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in West Eighteenth-street, was filled last evening with an audience who had assembled to hear Mrs. WHITTENMEYER give her opinions on "Woman's Mission in the Church." The lady began by saying that she represented an organization known as the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union. It undertakes to employ Christian women in the home field. She enlarged upon the importance of this work, and claimed that for bringing the Gospel home to the people men are not so well qualified as women. A Christian woman may go anywhere. But few are so low or so vile that they will not hear her with respect. I have visited the poor and the rich, and I always find that the most abandoned try to appear respectable for the time. What is required is the presentation of a simple, positive faith. Hard hearts would soften to receive the truth of Christ. More than two-thirds of the Church are women. Organization has been needed. We believe that multitudes of the women are ready for this work. Woman has always been the leader of the fashions and follies; but of late she has become the leader of the public amusements. The world is employing the women as well as the men to do its dirty work. One of the largest theatres in this country is managed by a woman. I don't know as she will want me to advertise her, but her name is Mrs. JOHN DREW. Another woman is building a theatre in Albany. More than one-half of the actors are women; more than one distillery in this country is managed by a woman. I cannot understand this, and I say it with shame. In the lowest dens of infamy, and everywhere, women show a great ability. Are you, brethren, prepared to say that woman has ability only for evil? You admit that, anyhow. Thousands of women are crying "Lord what wilt Thou have me do?" I need not speak to them, but I see many women here who are not ready for this or any kind of work. To these I especially wish to speak. Mrs. WHITTENMEYER said she believed a woman's first duty was at home, and home had the first claims upon them. The Lord would not require of them more than they could do. If they did the best they could the Lord would take care of the result.

Farewell Sermon of Rev. J. Mason Gallagher at Paterson.

Rev. J. MASON GALLAGHER, who has recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the Episcopal Church at Duluth, Minn., yesterday bade farewell to the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, over which he has ministered with such fidelity and zeal, and the event gave to the beautiful services of Advent Sunday an impressiveness and an additional interest not to be forgotten by those who have known the departing minister's worth. He chose for his text John, ix, 4: "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day: the night cometh when no man can work," and, referring to the life of our Saviour, characterized it as a lifetime of work, a life devoted to the improvement of his time. Each of us, he said, has his especial line of duty clearly presented. To some ten, to some five, to others but two talents are given, but from each is expected a proportional return; to each will be given a proportional reward. The speaker warned his hearers of the dangers of procrastination, and, looking over the house, reminded them how many had been suddenly taken away from among them. In conclusion, he spoke with feeling of their past relation as pastor and flock, and, asking their prayers in his new field of labor, commended them to the spiritual care and protection of Him, without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falleth to the ground. The Holy Communion was celebrated after the sermon. Mr. GALLAGHER departs on Thursday for his new field of labor in the West.

The Papal Supremacy—Lecture by Rev. Father Hasson at Transfiguration Church.

Rev. Father JAMES HASSON, of Peekskill, one of the ablest theologians and ecclesiastical historians of the Catholic Church in this country, lectured, by invitation, last evening, at Transfiguration Church, in Mott-street, (Rev. Father TRAINOR's,) on the "Supremacy of the Pope." The church was crowded to repletion, although fifty cents was the price of admission. The proceeds of the lecture are to go to the support of the poor of the parish, whose wants are looked after by the confraternity of of St. Vincent de Paul attached to this church. The burden of the discourse was, that Christ, in establishing His Church upon earth, had an undoubted right to establish it after such method as He saw fit, and that when his divine promise was given, to the effect that it should last "till the consummation of the world," none had any right to doubt as its permanency. Father HASSON then brought foward citations from Scripture as arguments to show that Peter was placed over all the other Apostles by Christ himself; that to him alone was given the command, "Feed my lambs—feed my sheep;" that on him alone was placed the authority of binding and loosing on earth, which authority was accompanied with our Saviour's promise that He would ratify in Heaven whatever Peter might so bind or lose on earth. He contended that there was given to Peter not only primacy of honor, but primacy of jurisdiction, and that this dual primacy was now accorded by Catholics all over the world to Peter's two hundred and fiftieth successor, PIUS IX. Father HASSON argued that the Scriptures give evidence that Peter was especially cared for by our Savior. The history of the Church showed that although Bishops, who were the successors of the other Apostles, had failed in the faith; though they had become Heresiarchs; though ARIUS denied the divinity of Christ, PELAGIUS the doctrine of original sin, still no Pope had ever taught anything else than was contained in the original deposit of faith, a fact which could only be attributed to the special interest evinced by our Savior for Peter, on whom He had founded the Church as on a "rock." Father HASSON then spoke of the trials to which the Papacy had been subjected during the past eighteen centuries; of the opposition it had met with from Kings and Emperors, who appeared determined to crush it beneath the weight of armed bands and hostile legions, and contended that its very existence to-day, triumphant over all obstacles, was in itself proof of the Divinity of its institution. In conclusion, he instanced the alacrity with which Patriarchs, Bishops and other prelates of the Church the world over, hastened to obey the voice of Peter's successor convening an ecumenical council, as another evidence that the Papacy was a Divine institution.

The Howard Mission—Farewell of Mr. Van Meter—Singing by the Hutchinson Family.

In consequence of the continued impaired health of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, he has again given up the Superintendence of the Howard Mission, and now intends to seek relief and rest in a foreign land. Yesterday he took his farewell of the school, and it proved to be an occasion of more than usual interest. After the Superintendent of the school had finished the lesson for the afternoon, Mr. VAN METER addressed the scholars and the large audience with a few parting words. He said that wherever he went he should carry with him the memory of his association with the Mission, and should tell of its prosperity and usefulness to the missions similar to it, which he might find in London and elsewhere. He spoke of the small beginnings with which all the charitable and reform enterprises commenced—just as the grain of mustard seed developed into a great tree—the subject of the scholar's lesson. In conclusion he called upon his hearers not to neglect the Mission but to increase their efforts in behalf of the poor children.

Toward the close of the exercises the Hutchinson family appeared, as they had promised to do, and delighted the scholars and all who heard them with a few sweet songs, of which, one entitled, "There is Room Enough There," &c., was exceptionally touching. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. FRENCH; Mr. TOMPKINS, formerly Superintendent of the Mission, and subsequently of a London school, and others. On the platform were Mr. HATCH, President of the Board of Trustees of the Mission, and several members. An interesting feature of the exercises was the offer on the part of a few persons in the audience to support one child apiece during Mr. VAN METER's absence.

Clinton-Avenue Church, Newark—Sermon of Rev. Dr. Taylor.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR preached in the Clinton-avenue Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., yesterday morning on the "Triumph of Religion in a Wicked City," from Acts, viii., 8: "And there was great joy in that city." The speaker gave a vivid description of the wretched condition that Samaria was in when Philip went there to proclaim Christ. The material welfare of a country depended more upon religion than upon any other thing. Revivals had been of benefit in olden times, and surely they would be of benefit in these degenerate days. Dr. TAYLOR then alluded to the early settlers of the country, who came from the Old World to escape religious persecution. They, next to the Cross and the Bible, should be remembered as having given to the country its religious character. The very large number of persons present listened to the discourse with marked attention.

The City Mission—Meeting at the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

A public meeting on behalf of City missions was held last evening in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, near Tenth-street. There was a very large attendance. The chair was taken by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, who delivered an able address on the object of the City Mission, its grand [illegible] to the [illegible]

Mr. W. E. DODGE, Jr., next urged all [illegible] toward the support of the City missionaries, whose efforts among the lower orders of society were most invaluable.

Rev. Mr. MINGINS, Superintendent of the City Mission, gave an account of the vast amount of work performed by the Society, and after short addresses by other gentlemen a collection was taken up which realized a considerable sum.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾, for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83⅝; 1865, old, 82⅝; 1867, 84⅛; Ten-forties, 78¾. Stocks easier; Eries, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Tallow, 47s. ₽ cwt. Whale Oil, £40 10s. ₽ ton.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 71f. 62c.

LONDON, Nov. 27—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83⅝; 1865, old, 82⅝; 1867, 84⅛; Ten-forties, 78¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 20¾. Illinois Centrals, 99¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer and active; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 18,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 8d. per cental for California White; 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d. for Red Winter.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at 111s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 74s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 27.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened heavy at 89¾@89⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 71f. 62c.

HAVRE, Nov. 27.—Cotton opened firmer, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 134½f. ₽ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 132f.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Nov. 27.—Cotton closed active and unchanged, on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 27.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 27—Evening.—Linseed Oil closed at £28 18s. Sugar afloat, 28s.9d.

BREMEN, Nov. 27.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Nov. 27.—Petroleum closed heavy at 15; marcbanco, 6 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 28.—United States Bonds firm; Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 89⅝.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f. 50c.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—The following is the statement of the Havana market for the week ending yesterday: SUGAR—There was an absence of business for want of stock. The market closed quiet but steady, and quotations were nominal. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 82,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds.; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 10,000 boxes to foreign ports, and 5,000 boxes and 1,000 hhds. to the United States. Contracts were made at Matanzas for No. 12 Dutch Standard at 8½@8¾ reals ₽ arroba, and for Molasses Sugar at 6¾@7½ reals. Contracts were also made on the North Coast for fair to good refining Muscovadoes at 8@8½ reals; also at Mantanzas at 4¾ reals for Clayed Molasses, and 6¾ reals for Muscovado Molasses. LARD firmer at 21½c.@21¾c. for tierces, and 23c.@23¾c. for tins. FLOUR easier at $10 25@$11 25. BUTTER quiet at 33½c. TALLOW declining; quoted at 12c.@12½c. BACON steady at 20c.@21c. HONEY firm at 4½@5 reals. PETROLEUM easier at 4@4¾ reals. HAMS—The market is supplied; quoted at 24c.@27c. LUMBER in demand; Yellow Pine, $25@$28 ₽ 1,000. Hogshead Shooks dull at $2@$2 12½. Empty Hogsheads in demand at $2 75@$3. FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 50@$5 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer and steady at 89½c.@89¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 89¾c.@90c. for No. 2, seller December. CORN dull and lower; No. 2, 78½c.; in the afternoon dull at 78c.@78½c., seller December, for No. 2. OATS dull at 41c.@41½c. for No. 2. RYE dull and almost nominal; No. 2, 77c. BARLEY dull; No. 2, 90c. HIGHWINES firm and quiet at 99c.@$1. PROVISIONS easier and less active; PORK, $29 37½@$29 50 cash; $30 seller and $30 50 buyer February; $29 62½, seller last half of January. LARD, 17¾c.@18c. Rough Sides, 14c., loose. Green MEATS—Shoulders, 10½c.; Hams, 14¼c.@14½c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 16½c. Dressed HOGS steady and moderately active at $11 50@$12. Live HOGS quiet at $9 15@$9 25 for common; $10@$10 25 for good to choice. CATTLE quiet at $3 40@$4 85 for common to good Cows; $5@$5 80 for fair to medium. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 21,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS nominal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Peas. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT, $1 13 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 07 for No. 2 Milwaukee, both to arrive; Port Washington Club, $1 12½@$1 14. CORN firm and quiet at 97½c.@98c. OATS dull and nominal at 52c. RYE—Sales 450 bushels at 95c. BARLEY quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at 95c.@96c.; 1,500 bushels four-rowed Canada at 95c.; ten cars do. at $1. PEAS dull and nominal at $1@$1 05. PORK firm at $32. LARD firm at 18½c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at $1 03. BEEF CATTLE—Receipts of the week, 3,825 head; market closed heavy and dull at yesterday's quotations, and the yards are cleared. SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head; quiet and easy at 3c.@4c ₽ lb. for Western; 4c.@4½c. for Canada; 500 at 5¼c. LAMBS—Sales 6,000, the balance shipped through in first hands. HOGS—Receipts, 20,800 head; market dull at $9 80@$10 50 for Common to Extra Heavy.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—TOBACCO firm. COTTON quiet. FLOUR heavy and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, 87c.@90c.; No. 1 Red Fall $1@$1 08. CORN—Old choice White firm; Mixed dull; new Yellow in bulk, 75c.; new Yellow sacked, 85c.@87c.; choice new White, 98c. OATS heavy at 49c.@51c. BARLEY—Best grades firm; others neglected; prime Minnesota Spring, $1 04@$1 05; choice Minnesota Spring, $1 15. RYE dull at 75c.@76c. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK $30. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Ribs, 17c. BACON—Nothing doing. LARD quiet; choice tierce, 17½c. Live HOGS firm at $9 25@$10 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,500 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 27.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull, but market closes better; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 12½. CORN firm but dull; sales 1,000 bushels at $1 05, and on the close held higher. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$21; Shipstuff, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33. Canal FREIGHTS irregular, through shipments are about closed for the season. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. Lake IMPORTS—95,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 566,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,062 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 3,400 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 bushels Rye, 5,100 bushels Peas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling, 24c.@25¼c. Sales, 5,350 bales; receipts, 3,043 bales; exports to Liverpool, 5,107 bales; to Havre, 2,412 bales; coastwise, 2,347 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75; Extra, $5 60; Family, $6. CORN—White, $1 15. OATS, 62c. HAY lower at $34. Mess PORK easier; held at $33 75@$34. BACON, 17¼c. for Shoulders; 20¼c. for Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 23¼c. LARD unchanged. SUGAR—Prime, 11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 64c.@66c.; Choice, 67c.@70c. WHISKY dull at $1 15. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c. GOLD, 124¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 134¾@135. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York, ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Mining STOCKS during the week moderately active; closing at a decline. Alpha, $19; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $16; Chollar, $21; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $12; Empire Mill, $59; Gould Curry, $75; Hale & Norcross, $171; Imperial, $46; Kentuck, $140; Occidental, $12; Ophir, $15; Overman, $80; Savage, $55; Sierra Nevada, $9; Yellow Jacket, $45; Yellow Jacket Company have levied an assessment of $5 per share, delinquent 28th December. The Bullion Company have levied an assessment of $7 per share. FLOUR, $4 37½@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales of choice at $1 45@$1 50. LEGAL TENDERS, 80.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at $1 for Old; 83c.@85c. for New. OATS unchanged. COTTON firmer with more doing; Middling, 24c. WHISKY steady at $1. Live HOGS firm and in good demand at $9 75@$10 50 for Light to Extra; receipts, 8,000 head. Green MEATS firm; sales at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. for Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. for Hams. Bulk MEATS nominally unchanged. BACON in light demand; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c. on the spot, 15c., to come out of smoke next week; Sides, 18c.@18¼c. LARD in demand at 18c.@18¼c.; now held at 18½c.@18¾c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 27.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT easier; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 Red, $1 10. CORN steady; No. 1, 93c.; No. 2, 92c. OATS declining; No. 1, 51c. Dressed HOGS active at $11 50@$12 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 60,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour; 1,100 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 05; White, $1 20. CORN firm at 85c. OATS firm at 50c. RYE quiet at 80c. Live HOGS quiet at $9 25@$10 25, gross. TOBACCO a shade weaker; sales 48 hhds. at $8 40 for Lugs; $15 75 for Manufacturing Leaf. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $32. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 18c. WHISKY, 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—FLOUR steady; choice Iowa and Minnesota, $4 75@$5. WHEAT quiet at 91c. for No. 1; 88½c. for No. 2. OATS unchanged. CORN unsettled; Rejected, 86c. RYE declining; No. 1, 74½c. BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS firmer at $11 50@$12 for heavy. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27.—COTTON firm and lower; Middling, 23¾c.@23¼c.; receipts, 1,995 bales; exports, 1,465 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, $1. OATS, 59c.@60c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 21c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 17¾c.

MOBILE, Nov. 27.—COTTON—Sales, 2,500 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c. The market, with a good and general demand, closed stiff at the outside rates. Receipts, 1,034 bales; exports, 5,771 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull. RESIN firm; Strained, $1 65. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 75@$3. TAR firm at $2. COTTON, 23½c.@23¾c.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—WHEAT, $1 16 for No. 1 White; $1 27 for Extra. CORN nominally $1. Dressed HOGS steady at $11 50@$12 50.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—COTTON market active; Low Middling, 23¼c.@23¾c.; receipts, 972 bales; exports coastwise, 2,542 bales; sales, 400 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—COTTON firmer and more active; sales, 700 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24¼c.; receipts, 1,513 bales; exports, 1,422 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 3,054 bales; exports, 2,248 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; Middling, 23¾.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—COTTON more active and firmer; sales, 872 bales; receipts, 730 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] saved from being robbed by [illegible] this week, by E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm [illegible]. No house should be without it. Send for [illegible]. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Scotia	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Dec. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Dec. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 4	New-York	London.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Columbia	Dec. 2	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Dec. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Mexico	Dec. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post Office at

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 28—*In steamship Bellona, from Brest.*—Jno. Harlingworth, Wm. Devaynes, Clara Devaynes, Elizabeth Wilson, Mary Ann Wilson, Louise Wilson, Chas. Wilson, Elizabeth Stephens, Fanny Shea, Chas. Tellander, Joanna Tellander, Emaul Tellander, B. Tellander, Gerhard Tellander, Paul Starkmann, Caroline Hall, Jno Routh, Eleanor Routh, Nicol Laird, G. C. Bell, Kate Bell, Florena Bell, Sarah Downs, J. Willcox, R. Cox, Elizabeth Cox, Duncan C. Cox, Ann Cox, Edith Cox, Jno. Simms, Rich. Gagan, Arnold Hollinger, Sarah Cole.

Nov. 28—*In steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mrs. Daniel Tiemann, Miss Antoinette Tiemann, Miss M. Tiemann, Mr. Zebina Eastman, U. S. Consul at Bristol, Mrs. Zebina Eastman, Miss Mary J. Eastman, Jacob Barrett, Mrs. Jacob Barrett, Miss Eugene A. Barrett, Miss Beatrice Barrett, Chas. M. Tirman, Chas. H. Gordon, Dr. Eli P. Miller.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—D. Hutchinson, Geo. Doyle, L. Boyd, G. W. Barnes, Jas. Thomas, Chas. Beecher, Thos. H. Mules, E. A. Hong, C. B. Harding, J. D. Andrews, Mr. Brett, L. Schlamm, and 5 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises. 2 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 06 | Gov. Island. 4 55 | Hell Gate.. 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Mobile, via Fernandina Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Nov. 24, off Hatteras, passed brig Lydia H. Cole, from Fork Island for New-York, also a bark, bound N., showing a white flag with blue border; 28th, off Cape May, passed schr. Helen Augusta, of Portland, bound N. Arr. 27th.

Steamship Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Nov. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 383 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 16, 1:45 A. M., passed a Cunard steamship, bound W.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 26, 11:20 A. M., lat. 33 40, lon. 77 23, exchanged signals with 3-masted schr. Emelio Y. Cabada, bound S. The G. B. experienced heavy gales from N. to W. from Chincoteague.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Couch, London Nov. 8, via Havre 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. First part of passage had westerly gales, latter part fine weather and easterly gales. Nov. 20, lat. 48 35 N., lon. 33 40 W., passed steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre; 25th, lat. 62 06 N., lon. 63 42 W., passed English bark showing 4th pennant, and Nos. 1,520.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Ship Lake Erie, (of Montreal,) Sclater, Glasgow 35 ds., with railroad iron to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Bark Scottish Bride, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Allen, 80 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co. Had heavy weather to lat. 25, when we steered to the southward, and had light winds and calms to lat 70, since strong W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Water Lily, (of Fowey, Eng.,) Henkins, Rio Grande do Sul 50 ds., with hides to L. E. Ainsinck & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had fine weather and light trades to the Gulf, since strong N. W. winds. Crossed the equator Oct. 30, in lon. 40.

Brig Sultana, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Pironet, Rio Grande do Sul Sept. 28, with hides and wool to Geo. F. Bulley. Had light winds to the Gulf, since N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails. Crossed the equator Oct. 28, lon. 32.

Brig Cacique, (Brazilian,) Curtra, Rio Grande do Sul 62 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Jno. Benco & Co. Had heavy weather during latter part of passage; was 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Laura, Arnold, Cold Spring.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Malaga 64 ds., with fruit to Jno. E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 26. Has had heavy gales most of the passage; broke mainboom, lost and split sails.

Schr. T. D. Wilder, (of Philadelphia,) Holmes, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Laura, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Demerit, Ragged Island 14 ds., with salt to F. T. Montell & Co. Had strong northerly winds; was 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Pinkey, (of Nassau,) Pearce, Havana 14 ds., with cedar to Chaves & Chappel—vessel to Ferrer & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia E. Newell, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ella Jane, Nash, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Sharlor, Hudson Cove, with stone to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Excelsior, Berger, Providence.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Small, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Geo. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, Newport.

Schr. Ripple, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. Wm. Bulky, Hull, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Thompson, Lucy, Stamford.

Schr. Viola, Nickerson, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

BELOW—Brig Muscovado, from [illegible]

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Arr. bark Ellora, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—Arr. steamer Champion, New-York; bark Iris, Bristol Channel; schrs. Lilly, New-York; Marcus and Lucy, Georgetown, S. C.; Ageida and Laura, West Indies; W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; Marquis Hunter, New-Orleans; Archer and Reeves, Philadelphia; Edna Harwood, West Indies.

28th.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from New-York; bark Atlantic, from Newport, Eng.; schrs. E. F. Cabada, from Philadelphia; Mary and Susan, from Bohama; David Wasson, from New-York.

Off the port—Schrs. Marcus Hunter, from New-Orleans; Electric Spark, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—Passed up for Baltimore—Ship William Yeo, Liverpool; bark Cricket, for Rio; brigs Massasoit and Chesapeake, from Demerara; schr. Louisa, from Halifax.

28th.—Arr. brig Gazelle, from Rio for New-Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 27, A. M.—Arr. bark Smyrniote, from Boston, for New-York; brig Fannie Butler, from Turk's Island 27 ds., via Newport, R. I., for Boston; schrs. Royal Oak, from Providence for Tremont; S. J. Gilmore, from Rondout, for Boston; George A. Pierce, from Huntington Bay, L. I., for Boston.

Sld. bark Smyrniote.

8 A. M.—Wind southerly, cloudy.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—Sld. steamers Niagara and Hatteras, New-York; Blackstone, Boston; Norfolk, Philadelphia.

Arr. schr. Mary A. Ivans, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 27.—Sld. steamships Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Jacinto, New-York; Huntsville, New-York; Carroll, Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST—YARMOUTH ROADS.

Alteration of Lights and Buoy.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice, that for the better marking of the Scroby Elbow, Yarmouth Roads, a bell buoy is about to be substituted for the present beacon buoy; also, that the dark shade of the Winterton light will be extended from N. ¾ W. to N. ¼ W., and that of the red shade from Lowestoft low lighthouse will be extended from S. S. W. to S. by W. ¾ W. Both lights will then cut the Scroby Elbow bell buoy.

Also, that no further notice will be issued of these alterations, which will be effected at the earliest opportunity.

CORTON GATWAY.

Knoll in Outer Entrance of Corton Gatway.

Also, that in consequence of a knoll having grown up in the outer entrance of Corton Gatway, not more than 13 feet water—at low water springs—can be depended on midway between East Holm and South Corton Spit buoys, and mariners are cautioned that it is necessary to keep the Corton lights in line when well outside the Gatway, as the knoll lies only one and a half cables to the southwestward of the track.

HARWICH AND APPROACHES.

Alterations in Buoys.

Also, that a can buoy, painted red and white in vertical stripes, and marked Cork sand, has been placed on the north end of the Cork sand in 3½ fathoms, at low water springs, with the following marks and bearings:

The Martello Tower T, at the entrance of Woodbridge Haven, its width open to the right of Ramsholt Church, N. ¼ E.; Harwich Church open to the left of Languard Fort, N. W. ¼ W.; Cork light-vessel, N. N. W. ¾ W. 1½ miles; Cutler Buoy, N. E. ¼ N., 3 9-10 miles.

Also, that the Guard Buoy at the entrance of the harbor, has been moved one cable to the northwestward, and now lies in 2½ fathoms at low water springs with the following marks and bearings:

North end of the Redoubt, in line with the south end of Dovercourt Terrace, S. W.; High Beacon at Landguard, just open to the south of the low beacon, S. E.; North Shelf Buoy, S. E. 2¾ cables.

In order to facilitate the approach to the anchorage off the town of Harwich, and to leave a clear passage for steam vessels to the piers, a small dioptric light has been placed at the end of the North Jetty, which shows a red light between the bearings E. ¼ N. and E. N. E., and vessels are cautioned not to anchor in this red light, unless they are to the eastward of the red light which is shown from Languard Lighthouse, cutting the North Shelf Buoy.

The northern limit of this exempted anchorage will be known in the daytime, by bringing Upper Dovercourt Church open north of the Railway pier, bearing W. S. W.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19½° westerly in 1869.]

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

Spoken, &c.

Jantha—Whaling bark, of and for New-Bedford, Nov. 22, lat. 37 27, lon. 70 41.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

AT

UNION ADAMS & CO.

For Ladies.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Fine Wool Under Vests,
Find Wool Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Vests,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Balmoral Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Castor and Cloth Gloves,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests,
Patent Merino Drawers,
Patent Merino Stockings,
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings,
Black Cashmere Stockings,
Kid and Buck Gloves,
Cloth and Castor Gloves,
Fine Cardigan Jackets,
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery,
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,
Undershirts and Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Under Drawers,
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts,
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers,
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers,
Buckand Cloth Gloves,
Kid and Castor Gloves,
Scarfs, Ties, and Stocks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts,
Patent Merino Drawers,
All Wool Undershirts,
All Wool Drawers,
Fine Woolen Hosiery,
Knitted Mitts and Gloves,
Wristlets, Mittens,
Suspenders, Ties,
Merino Stockings,
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

No. 637 Broadway.

SELLING OFF!

PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE COST.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 29.

For the convenience of customers and to facilitate sales,

2,000 DRESSES
WILL BE ARRANGED ON TABLES, AND SOLD AT $2 50 TO $3 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $4 50 TO $7.
100 LADIES' FELT WALKING SUITS, TRIMMED, REDUCED TO $12—WORTH $30.
ALSO,
IN THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT,
2 CASES REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, AT $35, WORTH $45.
1 CASE REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, AT $43, WORTH $60.
1 CASE REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, AT FROM $75 TO $80, WORTH $100.
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SKATING CAPS, MUFFS, BOAS AND COLLARS.
ALSO,
A JOB LOT OF
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CLOAKS,
AT $7 50 TO $15—COST $25 TO $30.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF THE
"LA BEDOUINE"
STREET, CARRIAGE AND OPERA WRAPS, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT $45 EACH.

The prices of the above are extraordinarily low, and any of them will prove a most acceptable and seasonable present for the coming Holidays.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

PRICES REDUCED.
FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
NO. 83 BLEECKER-ST.,
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use ... economical and easy to ... [illegible] JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., [illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS.........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BRONZES.
THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD.
TIFFANY & CO.
ARE DAILY OPENING ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
FINE BRONZES.
FIGURES FOR STAIRCASES AND HALLS.
STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
BY EMILE HEBERT.
"Sesostris and Netocris," "Antiope," "Thetis."
ALBERT CARRIER.
Dancing Girl, "Autumn," "Undine," Girl Reading, Amazon, "Psyche," Groupe Bacchante, "Œdipus."
E. CARLIER.
"La Cruche Cassée."
E. AIZELIN.
"Susannah."
DUMAIGE.
"Penelope and Telemachus," "Tragedy," "Fire and Air," "Le Soir," "Flore."
ANIMALS AND BIRDS, SINGLE AND IN GROUPS, IN BRONZE AND BRONZE ARGENTE, BY
MOIGNIEZ,
PAUTROT,
BARYE AND
MENE.
VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, INKSTANDS, CANDELABRA, CANDLESTICKS, LIBRARY SETS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES.
MANTEL AND CLOCK SETS OF THREE AND FIVE PIECES, IN GILT, GILT AND ENAMEL, ALL BRONZE, BRONZE AND MARBLE, EMBRACING A VARIETY OF COLORS IN MARBLE AND IN BRONZE, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE, GREEN, GREEN AND GILT AND OXYDIZED SILVER.
ALSO A FEW SETS WITH
Cloisonne Enamel.
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans, Opera Glasses.
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris Novelties.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.
(☞ Sign of Gold Telegraph. ☜)

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
[illegible]
All goods warranted.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
[illegible] all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

STABLE FIXTURES
AND FITTINGS.
In great variety of pattern and finish, and superior in every respect, [illegible]
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO., [illegible]

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[illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.